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19

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 303 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
1 10

MILITARY OPEN FIRE ON RED SHIRTS.

Heavy Casualties Of Dead And Wounded.

OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED AGAINST CONGRESS.

"Round Up" Of Khan Abdul Gaffar's Volunteers Continues

PESHAWAR, Dec. 27.

Rounding up of Red Shirts continues in the Peshawar District. Resistance to disperse was offered three times at Kohat yesterday. A crowd of over 500 Red Shirts appeared at the eastern side of Kohat Cantonment near Bhagnagar village and refused to disperse, necessitating lathi charges.

MILITARY OPEN FIRE.

Red Shirts persisting to refuse, military was compelled to open fire, resulting in eleven being killed and fifty wounded. Mr. Scorggie, Superintendent of Police was injured in the nose by a stone and one lance Head constable was injured in the hand.

HELD UP AT KOHAT.

Another crowd consisting of 2,000 Khattak Red Shirts appeared at the Southern side of Kohat Cantonment but they were held up by the military near the railway crossing. The Red Shirts refused to disperse despite the Deputy Commissioner's persuasion and indulged in stone throwing.

SHOT AGAIN.

The military open fire resulting in a number of people being killed. The exact casualties are not known.

'JIRGA' SECRETARY ARRESTED.

A number of Red Shirts have been released on tendering apology. 200 Red Shirts who were detained yesterday were released to-day.

The Secretary of the Red Shirts 'Jirga' of Lundkhawar village was arrested to-day.

The situation is under control.—A. P.

Ordinances Will Dig Grave Of Bureaucratic Rule

SUBHAS BOSE ADVOCATES DIRECT ACTION.

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 27.

In an exclusive interview granted to me last night on being requested to state his views on the Frontier Ordinances Mr. Subash Chandra Bose stated. "The new Ordinances for the North-West Frontier province are a further illustration of the policy of repression now being given effect to by the Government. They have not come as a surprise to me. Whenever the Government feel that they have lost their moral hold over the people, they are resorting to Ordinances. The Ordinances are, in my opinion, an emphatic declaration of the utter weakness of the Government and far from strengthening the Government they are weakening it still further. Therefore, I welcome the Ordinances.

HELPING POPULAR CAUSE.

What effects you believe these Ordinances will produce, both in the N. W. F. Province, particularly and in India generally, along with the U. P. and Bengal Ordinances? The Ordinances will help the popular cause by preparing the people for greater sacrifice and suffering. Will these Ordinances help any body, either the Government or the Congress, to create a peaceful atmosphere in the country so much desired for further political negotiations? The Ordinances will not help the Government in any way. They will destroy the last vestige of prestige and confidence commanded by the Government among the public and thereby hasten the end of bureaucratic rule. These Ordinances may give rise to a feeling of restlessness and impatience among the people but it will be the task of the Congress to prevent any diversion of public energy along unhealthy channels. If a movement is launched by the Congress as a reply to the challenge of the Government as given in the Ordinance it will be possible to keep the movement within the limits of non-violence.

IF CONGRESS FAILS—?

But if the Congress does not give a lead there is a danger of energies being dissipated or misspent in other ways. Will yourself like the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. to decide to continue to cooperate with the Government in the face of these Ordinances? I shall certainly urge on the Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi to send an ultimatum to the Government that if the repressive measures are not immediately withdrawn the Congress will refuse to cooperate any further in the Round Table Conference. In addition to this, it is necessary for the Congress to launch a campaign as a direct reply to these Ordinances.

POONA HONOURS ARRESTED LEADERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 27.

The news of the arrest of Pandit Jawahirlal and other Congress leaders reached this place this morning as soon as it spread in the City the people began closing their shops and observed a spontaneous hartal. Though the arrest was expected at any moment, still it came as a surprise.

As a protest against the arrest of Pandit Jawahirlal, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and M. Sherwani, a huge procession was taken out at 4 p. m. from Shivaji mandir. It passed through the main roads of the city and terminated at the Shanwarwada Maidan where a mommoth meeting was held to congratulate the arrested leaders.

SIR ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN CONDEMNS GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

"In no part of the world are there laws so terribly strangling as in the Frontier Provinces. Where then was the reason for such an effective choking of these unfortunate people?" asks Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan in a statement on the Frontier Ordinance. "Government are riding a tidal wave of repressive policy and have opened the campaign without waiting for Mr. Gandhi's decision. I have no doubt that the exasperation caused by this policy of repression will sweep away Mr. Gandhi and others and will leave the field in possession of the desperate youths of the country."

Proceeding Sir Zulfiqar says:

Lord Irwin aptly remarked that the movement is not confined to a few educated people and therefore the revolutionary activities are not superficial and in order to suppress them Government would have to shoot down people on a large scale. In my opinion Government ought to have waited for sometime after the announcements of the reforms for the sitation to develop sufficiently for action either way. The possibilities of this struggle, to my mind, seems to be very great."

JAPANESE RE-INFORCEMENT TO MANCHURIA.

LONDON, December 27.

Tokio.—The Cabinet has sanctioned the despatch of an additional mixed brigade from Korea to reinforce the troops in Manchuria.—Reuter.

SECTION 144 IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

The relations between Hindus and Muslims are strained and excitement prevails in the City. The Deputy Commissioner has issued orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting processions, particularly of Hindu and Muslim bodies associated with Kashmere agitation for a period of six days.

The dead body of the Muslim Youth, stabbed yesterday, was taken by authorities to the Muslim cemetry where it has been interred.

Partial hartal continues in the city.—A. B.

STOP PRESS.

CCENSORSHIP OF NEWS.

PESHAWAR, December 27.

Limited censorship of telegrams and letters has been established. —A.P.

ARREST OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL

LUCKNOW, December 27.

According to information here the letter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the District Magistrate stating that he was not prepared to take orders from anybody except the Congress in the matter of his own activities which had received wide publicity was interpreted in official circles as open defiance of law and the impression gathered from the same circles is that had the Pandit written no such letter, but had left for Bombay despite the notice served upon him, the District Magistrate of Allahabad would probably have ignored the technical breach of law.—A.P.

COURSE OF REPRESSION.

House Raids And Arrests Galore

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, who was President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has nominated Mr. Mohanlal Saxena (Lucknow), to succeed him as President.

Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant (Kumaon), who happened to be here, has proceeded to Bombay to represent the U. P. at the Congress Working Committee in the place of Mr. Sherwani.—A. P.

PROCESSION AND MEETING IN ALLAHABAD.

Congress Secretary Defies Order

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

There was a procession and a public meeting to-day, presided over by Lal Bahadur, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, who was the only speaker, and who has already been served with a notice under the Ordinance. —A. P.

ARRESTED UNDER U. P. ORDINANCE.

Secretary Of Allahabad District Congress Committee.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

Pandit Lal Bahadur Sastry Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Allahabad, who addressed a protest meeting yesterday in contravention of a notice issued on him under the U. P. Ordinance, was arrested this morning and taken to the district jail.—A. P.

STUDENTS ARRESTED IN DACCA.

IN CONNEXION WITH DACOITY

DACCA, Dec. 26.

Subodh Chandrakar, son of a local pleader and Sudhangshu Mohan Sen Roy, students of the Jagannath Intermediate College, have been arrested in connection with a dacoity at Telirbagh in Vikrampur.

Another student of the College was arrested by the villagers while running with booty on December 18, when the dacoity was committed.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN DACCA.

Nine houses in Dacca were searched and several youths who were taken to the headquarters by the police, were discharged after recording their statements. —A.P.

TOLL OF BENGAL ORDINANCE.

3 Boys Arrested.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, December 27.

Nine houses were searched at Dacca on Friday and two students were arrested. One student and two others were arrested at Rangpur under the Ordinance. Two others were arrested under the Ordinance near Bagerhat.

For two consecutive days police searched a house at Comilla and seized one shirt and three pictures. Five boys were arrested at Brahmanbaria in connection with Stevens Murder. One was arrested at Calcutta yesterday in the same connection after a house search. Yesterday, two volunteers were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops. The total number of arrested volunteers up to yesterday was about 40.

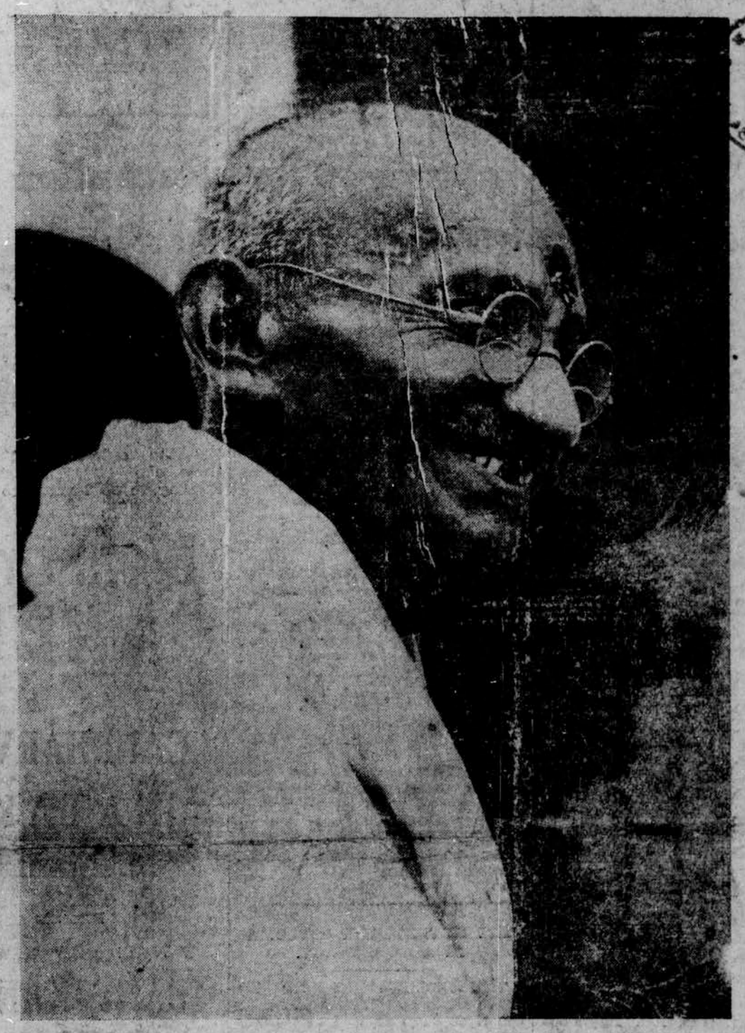
STUDENT ARRESTED IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Decr. 26.

The police yesterday searched a house in Mozung, a suburb of Lahore and recovered a pistol. They arrested in this connection a young Muslim said to be a student.

The police also searched the room in a Boarding House occupied by a Hindu student and seized some correspondent.—A.P.

Welcome, Home!



LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PILSNA, December 27.

"As I approach the shores of India", said Mahatma Gandhi solemnly to Reuters correspondent during the last day at sea, "I am weighed down with a sense of the tremendous responsibility even when as I was upon approaching London. Only this time the responsibility is thousand-fold greater.

I shall, therefore, take no hasty step. I shall exhaust every resource at my disposal before advising India once more to go through the fire of suffering.

I am constantly praying for God's guidance. I know He will not fail me if I remain true to my creed. Thank God my faith in truth and non-violence for national purposes has become strengthened by my European visit if there was any room for further strengthening. I have no other end to serve in this life."

Gandhiji expects to land at about 8 a.m. He began his period of silence at noon to-day in order to be free to address the meeting at maidan to-morrow evening. Gandhiji has derived enormous benefit, from his fortnight's voyage and feels and looks younger than ever.—Reuter.

RECEPTION PROGRAMME.

6 A.M. (S.T.) Steamer launches with Desh Sevikas and National Flags going into the sea to escort "Pilsna".

8 A.M. (S.T.) S. S. "Pilsna" touches the wharf.

8-5 A.M. (S.T.) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other members of the Working Committee receive Mahatmaji on board.

8-15 A.M. (S.T.) Mahatmaji enters the Reception Hall and receives the guard of Honour.

8-30 to 9 A.M. (S.T.) Offering of garlands by prominent Associations from all over the country.

9 A.M. (S.T.) Mahatmaji leaves Ballard Pier for Manibhuvan.

10 A.M. (S.T.) Mahatmaji reaches Manibhuvan.

S. K. PATIL,
G. N. DESAI,
General Secretaries.

OFFICIAL ANXIETY TO END TRUCE

Information Collected Regarding Congress Activities

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.

Sardar Vallabhbhai in his statement issued on Saturday stated that recent Government activities constitute a definite and direct attack on the Congress and show that Government are anxious to terminate the Truce and take full responsibility for such termination. Confirmation of this view is obtained by the fact that several months ago District officials were, it is understood, asked to collect information with a view, evidently, to prepare for a campaign to suppress all Congress activities after the termination of the Truce. The information required included, among other things, names of office-bearers and their castes, calling and history, and, if they possess agricultural land, detailed as to when and how they got it and where it is and the rent charged by them from the tenants; house number and ownership of premises used by Congress offices, and, newspapers and presses used for propaganda.

Information was also collected regarding activities of the Congress Committee before the Delhi Truce and also after it such as no-tax campaign and boycott of foreign goods. The activities of the Hindustani Seva Dal, it is understood, were particularly noted. Information regarding the names and callings of Congress organisers in towns and villages and the number of volunteers has also been collected. Complete lists of persons who had been imprisoned during the last Satyagraha campaign have, it is also understood, been prepared with their caste, calling and residence.

Complete Hartal In Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 27.

A complete hartal is being observed here to-day as a protest against the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Sherwani and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. —A. P.

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A 4146

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E

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N R6474

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Applications for admission to the examination together with necessary certificates and a fee of Rs. 50/- (fifty) per candidate must, as per the Regulations, reach the Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before 31st January, 1932. Applications received after this date will not be accepted. Applications will be accepted only on the prescribed printed forms, copies of which can be had from the undersigned. Fees should be sent by Money Order or cheques or drafts payable in Bombay only. Fees accepted will on no account be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the first week of March, 1932, at the postal address given by him in his application. This will be the only information supplied about his register number.

N.B.:—All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, by his official designation and not by name.

M. L. TANNAN, I.E.S.,
Secretary,
Accountancy Diploma Board,
Bombay.
4124

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

Our business will be CLOSED on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant on account of Annual Stock-taking. Our Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Institute will remain open as usual.

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4142

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featuring
OWEN NARES, DODO WATTS
A British Talking Picture.

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Daily Change of Pictures
To-day at 6-15 and 9-45 p.m
BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES
in their greatest triumph
RIO RITA

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Waudby Road from its junction with Hornby Road to Ravelin Street will be reserved for Public purpose and will be closed to all vehicular traffic from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. on MONDAY, the 28th instant.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1931.
C. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.
4138

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PREMIER PLACATING TORIES.

R. C. Chairman's Speech

Khan Sahib Sheikh Mohd. Abdulla, Chairman of the Reception Committee in his welcome speech said:—

The statement of the Prime Minister was good as far as it went. But it must be read in conjunction with the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons on India Debate. Reading between the lines, the statement of the Prime Minister comes to this that the Conference would continue, new committees would be formed and the process of negotiations would go on add infinitum.

The statement may be a 'Magna Charta', but apparently it gives nothing and promises nothing. It is merely an attempt to satisfy British Tories, Indian Mussalmans and the rest in the same breath. Sind is to be separated but subject to conditions which are not likely to be fulfilled. North West Frontier Province is to be given the same status as the other provinces, but its Governor is to have such extensive powers as would make responsible government a mere shadow. And yet some of my countrymen are jubilant over this shadow and wish us to believe that India has got its 'Magna Charta.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Hony. Secretary of the Allahabad Agricultural Association writes:—

The Magh Mela Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Ahmedabad will begin from the 14th January and will end on 22nd February, 1932. It is expected that apart from a large number of pilgrims who will visit Allahabad on important bathing days and festivals during the month, there will be a permanent population who will spend the entire month on the Magh Mela grounds on the banks of the Ganges and Jamuna.

A spacious plot of land is being acquired for the Exhibition. All the traders have a splendid opportunity to advertise their various manufactures by exhibiting them in the Exhibition in the Magh Mela.

Exhibitors proposing to send exhibits to the above Exhibition should apply to the Honorary Secretary, the Allahabad Agricultural Association, Bharti Bhawan Street, Allahabad.

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW
BEFORE
CHEVROLET PRICES MUST GO UP
Present low prices make the purchase of a CHEVROLET —a wise investment.

50 FOREIGN WITNESSES IN MEERUT CASE?

And 138 Indian Witnesses.

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, Dec. 23.

The statements of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, which began in the month of March of this year, are expected to be finished by the end of January 1932. Mr. S.A. Dange is at present in the box. He will be followed by Mr. R.S. Nimbkar, the only remaining accused, whose statement has yet to be recorded.

The final selection of defence witnesses from the lists filed in the Lower Court has been made. The total number of defence witnesses from India, according to the revised lists comes up to 138 The prosecution has objected to 6 witnesses from these lists. The names objected to are: Sir Earnest Hotson, Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jnr.), Mr. T.G. Russel, Mr. F.J. Jennings and Mr. G.S. Dutt.

The relevancy of these witnesses will be argued before the District Magistrate. Besides this another list of 76 new witnesses has been filed. With reference to this list of new witnesses the Sessions Judge appears to take the view that it is not admissible and that the question of paying the expenses of these witnesses at least does not arise. This point also will be argued before the Magistrate.

FOREIGN WITNESSES.

The defence has also filed a list of about 50 foreign witnesses from England, Germany, Australia, etc. The Court as well as the Distt. Magistrate have taken the view that as these witnesses were beyond the jurisdiction of the Court and the Government of India, they could not be summoned. The list of foreign defence witnesses contains a number of British Communists, Labour members of Parliament and a few Indian exiles abroad. The request of the defence that if some of these witnesses were to come to India at their own expense, they should be granted passports and given the necessary protection from arrest, was also turned down by the Government of India. In this connection it will be remembered that the prosecution got 8 Scotland Yard witnesses from England and two from French India. It is understood that the defence intends to make a fresh application in the matter of foreign witnesses.

It is understood that Mr. Shamsul Huda is suffering from nervous prostration and has been unable to attend the Court.

The Court closes to-day for the Christmas holidays and will reopen on the 4th January; this will carry the trial of the accused into the fourth year.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT

Smti Sulochnabhen's Life Mission

CIVIC ADDRESS ON HER SILVER JUBILEE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 24.

Shrimati Sulochnabahen, the founder of the Ahmedabad Vanita Vishram was given a civic address and presented with a purse by her pupils yesterday evening on the eve of her Silver Jubilee. Principal Anandshanker Dhruva who presided on the occasion reviewed briefly the progress of women's education in Guparat during the last twenty-five years and said that Gujarat had reached that proud stage through the ceaseless and untiring efforts of Shrimati Sulochnabahen who chalked out a new path, an admixture of all that was good in the Western and the Eastern systems of education and worked it out in collaboration with the first two lady graduates of Gujarat, Shrimati Vidyabahen and Shardabahen.

The silent work of Sulochnabahen has borne fruit.

UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN.

Concluding, the speaker said that it was upto them all to see that they help Sulochnabahen in carrying out the work which she began twentyfive years ago to its legitimate conclusion, namely the founding of a University in Gujarat for women. The civic address contained among several other things the life work of Sulochnabahen and wished her long life to carry on the mission of her life.

The past and the present students of the Vanita Vishram utilized the occasion for presenting a purse of Rs. 641-0-0 to Sulochnabahen.

Sulochnabahen in reply thanked all for the good feeling expressed by them towards her and said that what little she was able to do was due to the inspiration she had received from her Grandfather the late D. B. Ambalal Sakarlal and her mother Ruxmanibahen who stood by her during all these years. Continuing, Sulochnabahen said that she would not have been able to achieve anything, had they not helped her by putting implicit faith in her and liberally supporting the institution financially.

Concluding, she said that she was only the instrument and the concur for what has been achieved in women's education belonged to those who viewed with sympathy her efforts all these 25 years.

Mr. Pranlal Desai proposing vote of thanks to the chair requested Mr. Anand Shanker Dhruvta to come to Gujarat and take up the question of a University for Gujarat.

Replying to the request, Mr. Anand Shanker Dhruva, said that it was his first duty to serve Gujarat and if he was called upon to do it he would not shirk it.

Before the proceedings terminated, Shrimati Sulochnabahen declared amidst cheers that she intended to hand over the purse to the institution and exhorted her pupils to take up as their life mission service of their Alma-Mater and serve the cause of women's education in Gujarat.

Proceedings then terminated with the singing of Bande Matram.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Officiating Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted leave for three months and fourteen days.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell is to officiate as Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. G. F. S. Collins on leave.

Mr. Jamshed Dinsha Kapadia who has been appointed to be a member of His Majesty's Convenated Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, has been appointed Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. Hamid A. Ali, is granted leave for one year and seven months.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, Officer on Special Duty (Retrenchment) in the Finance Department, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in that Department.

Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, on reversion is to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. M. G. Naik, Mamlatdar of Anand and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. E. Price, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been granted leave for six months and four days.

Mr. A. E. Williams, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway is to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. L. Biggs-Wither resigned.

Mr. A. A. Musto is to act as Superintending Engineer, Lloyd Barrage Circle.

Mr. H. W. Oddin Tavlor, is to be Executive Engineer, Right Works Division.

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TRADE & FINANCE.

FURTHER EXPANSION OF CURRENCY

Stringency Of Money Expected Next Week

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Dec. 28.

MONEY.

In the money market firm conditions prevailed and the rate for call funds was about 6 to 6½ per cent. Large gold exports and the pre-holiday demand absorbed most of the available supplies Treasury renewals were Rs. 181.75 lacs and maturities Rs. 185.75 lacs leaving a surplus to the market of about Rs. 4 lacs. Next week is likely to witness a further stringency as it coincides with the banking year-end. Government expanded currency this week to the extent of Rs. 745.92 lacs making a total of some Rs. 38.34 crores during the calendar year. If contractions during the same period both against gold and 'ad hoc' securities are deducted, it leaves a net expansion of Rs. 1.04 crores. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 6 per cent.; three months 5-3/4 per cent. and six months 5½ per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Dull conditions prevailed in the gilt-edged market with slight price variations. 3½ per cent Paper ranged between Rs. 51-10 and Rs. 51-14 with small transactions in other scrips. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan is quoted at Rs. 89-14. 1933 at Rs. 96-2, 1935 at Rs. 80 and 1939-44 at Rs. 80. 6 per cent 1932 Bonds quietened to Rs. 99-2 and 1933-36 to Rs. 93-2. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at par. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan eased to Rs. 59-6 and 1934-37 to Rs. 82-4. 4½ per cent 1955 60 Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 67-12 and 1934 bonds are quoted at Rs. 91.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 22nd December 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 56,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 96-10-/ were accepted. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-3-0 and above were accepted in full. A lower tender was rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 56,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 6-12-0 and Rs. 7-3-11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 23rd December to Monday, the 4th January 1932 at Rs. 96-12-0 and Rs. 98-4 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from the 16th to 21st December 1931 amounted to Rs. 3,50,000 and Rs. 1,21,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months treasury bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 5th January 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 8th January, 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The paper currency return of the 15th December 1931 shows a large increase of Rs. 535.79 lacs in notes in circulaton, now amounting to Rs. 170.86 crores. Silver coins are down by 183.10 lacs to Rs. 118.48 crores, and silver bullion by Rs. 27.03 lacs to Rs. 7.99 crores. Gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 4.56 crores. Securities in India have further increased by the large amount of Rs. 745.92 lacs to Rs. 39.82 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 81.95 as against 80.44 a week ago.

The Statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard Reserve as on 30th November, 1931 and Paper Currency Reserve of 15th December 1931 is given below:—

LIABILITIES.

	(in crores)
Notes in Circulation	Rs. 170.86
Rupee Redemption	Rs. 40.00
	Rs. 210.86

ASSETS.

	(in crores)
Silver Coin and Bullion	Rs. 113.14
Rupee securities	Rs. 39.82
Gold securities	Rs. 13.49
Gold coin and bullion held in India	Rs. 41.54
Gold coin and bullion held in England	Rs. 2.87
	Rs. 210.86

The percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 27.45 per cent.

N.B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1/3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was firm during the week with a fairly large amount of business done. Bills against export of gold were still large, but those against merchandise exports were comparatively small. At the last tender for sterling, Government allotted but 6 per cent. at 1s. 6-1/8d. and full amount at 1s. 6-5/32d. The tap rate is now 1s. 6-5/32d. and the next tender for £1 million sterling will be received on 6th January 1932. In the forward market the following quotations obtained:—December/January 1s. 6-1/8d.; February 1s. 6-3/32d; and March 1s. 6-1/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from Dol. 3.34½ to Dol. 3.43 French francs also steadied from 84.78 to 87.50 The Belgian and Italian lira closed at 24.62 and 67.30 respectively.

A press communique of the 22nd instant states that during the week ending 19th December, 1931, sterling purchased in India amounted to £4,537,000 and the total remittances since 1st April to date to £87,752,804 of which £14,047,804 represent remittances to meet sales of sterling.

A communique of the 22nd instant states that tenders for £420,000 at 1s. 6-5/32d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £9,320,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d. were also received and allotted approximately 6 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 6th January 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

The following are the figures of India's sea-borne trade for the month of November 1931:—

(in lacs of rupees).

Total Exports (including re-exports) of private merchandise	14.07
Total imports of private merchandise	8.93
Net movement of treasure export	8.14
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure, in favour of India	13.35
Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	7.32
The Net balance of trade in favour of India	6.03

GOLD.

Prices in the gold market tended to be easier with a decline of over a rupee per tola in the price of ready. The opening rate was Rs. 30-0-6 and at the close the quotation was Rs. 28-15-6. The total shipment of gold abroad by the last week's mail was about Rs. 457.50 lacs and this week's shipment is also expected to be fairly large. The daily offtake for trade average 3000 tolas and stocks on hand approximate 4 lacs. Arrivals from upcountry still continue on a fairly big scale. In London the quotation for gold eased from 122s. 3d. to 120s. 7d. during the week. The price of sovereigns also fell from Rs. 18-14 to Rs. 18-7 both for ready and delivery 21st January 1932. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 30-0-6 and Rs. 28-15-6 for ready, 28th December and 25th January 1932 settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 539.532 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Distinctly easier conditions prevailed in the silver market with a loss of about Rs. 2/- per 100 tolas in the price. The quotation for ready fell from Rs. 63-11 to Rs. 61-8, but closed at Rs. 61-12. Weaker advices from Shanghai and London coupled with a small daily offtake of about 30 bars account for the present easy condition. Stocks on hand have increased to some 8800 bars. In Shanghai the tael declined from 2s. 0-1/8d. to 1s. 11-9/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 20-7/16d. and 19-15/16d. for ready and 20-9/16d. and 20-1/3d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 63-11 and Rs. 61-8 for ready, Rs. 63-11 and 61-10 for 29th December settlement and Rs. 64-1 and Rs. 62-2 for 28th January 1932 settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £27,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £57,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 682 bars and Rs. 19,000 in coin.

SHARES.

Dull conditions obtained in the stock market during the week. In the cotton mill section there was a slight improvement largely due to bazar operators squaring off their position before the holidays The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 626/4-625/10-631/4; Century Rs. 193/12-195/10-194/6; Central India Rs. 258/12-257/8; Crescent Rs. 44/6-45; Fazulbhoy Rs. 296/4-293/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 310-312/8; Kohinoor Rs. 104/6-103/12-104/6; New Great Rs. 117/8-118/2-117/8; Pearls Rs. 162/8-163/2-160/10; Simplex Rs. 41/4-41/14 and Swadeshi Rs. 200-196/4.

In the miscellaneous section similar conditions prevailed. Tata Iron Ordys. kept unchanged at Rs. 22/2, while Defds. declining slightly to Rs. 287/8. Tata Hydros also lost about Rs. 5 to 112/3 and Tata Powers by about Rs. 9/- to Rs. 411/4. Andhra Valleys slightly improved to Rs. 645. Alcock shares quietened to Rs. 80/10, while Bombay Burmahs improved from Rs. 310 to 318/12. Bombay Trams were also steady at Rs. 102/3 and Bombay Steams at 163/12. Cement shares showed no price changes, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 12/12, Indian Cements at Rs. 145. Katni Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 137/8 and Defds. at Rs. 503/12. Tapti Valley shares kept steady at Rs. 586/4 and Central Provinces at Rs. 71.

Imperial Bank shares improved during the week to Rs. 860, while Contributories receded to Rs. 212/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 74 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14.

The Bombay share market remains closed for X'mas holidays from 24th to 1st January and will reopen for business on 2nd January 1932.

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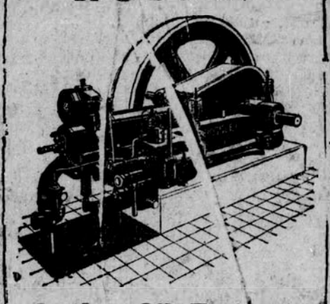

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Gandhiji's Warning To Britain

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"I know the pages of history are soiled red with the blood of those who have fought for freedom. The dagger of the assassin, the poison bowl, the bullet of the rifleman, the spear and all these weapons and methods of destructon have been upto now used by what I consider blind lovers of liberty and freedom in every country which had to struggle for attaining their own."

"But I hold no brief for the terrorists. My philosophy forbids me to do so and to-day the Congress has accepted that philosophy as the right and best thing for India. If you will understand the Congress for all it is worth, then you can say good-bye to terrorism.

"To-day you have to fight the school of terrorists which is there with your disciplined and organised terrorism, because you are blind to the facts or the writing on the wall. Will you not see the writing that these terrorists are writing with their blood? Will you not see that we do not want bread made of wheat, but we want bread of liberty? Whilst there is yet a little sand left in the glass, I want you to understand what the Congress stands for, and not to try the patience of a people known to be proverbially patient." So said Mahatma Gandhi at the final sitting of the Plenary Session of the Round Table Conference on November 30 last. The full-text of the speech is given below:—

I wish that I could have done without having to speak to you but I felt that I would not have been just to you or just to my principles if I did not put the case may be the last word on behalf of the Congress. I live under no illusion. I do not think that anything that I can say this evening can possibly influence the decision of the Cabinet. Probably the decision has been already taken. Matters of liberty of practically a whole continent can hardly be decided by mere argumentation, even negotiation. Negotiation has its purpose and has its play, but only under certain conditions. Without these conditions negotiations are a fruitless task. But I do not want to go into all these matters. I want as far as possible to confine myself within the four corners of the conditions that you, Prime Minister, read to this Conference at its opening meeting. I would, therefore, first of all say a few words in connection with the reports that have been submitted to this Conference.

MAJORITY AND DISSENTIENTS.

You will find in those reports that generally it has been stated that so and so is the opinion of a large majority. Some, however, have expressed an opinion to the contrary, and so on. Parties who have dissented have not been stated. I had heard when I was in India, and I was told when I came here that no decision or no decisions will be taken by the ordinary rule of majority, and I do not want to mention this fact here by way of complaint that the reports have been so framed as if the proceedings were governed by the test of majority.

But it was necessary for me to mention this fact, because to most of these reports (wiped out) find that there is a dissenting opinion and in most of the cases that dissent unfortunately happens to belong to me. It was not a matter of joy to have to dissent from fellow delegates, but I felt that I could not truly represent the Congress unless I notified that dissent.

CONGRES CLAIM.

There is another thing which I want to bring to the notice of this Conference namely (illegible) the meaning of the dissent of the Congress? I said at one of the preliminary meetings of the Federal Structure Committee that the Congress claimed to represent over 85 per cent of the population of India, that is to say, the dumb, toiling, semi-starved millions. But I went further; that the Congress claimed also by right of service to represent even the Princes, if they would pardon my putting forth that claim, and the landed gentry, the educated class. I wish to repeat that claim and I wish this evening to emphasise that claim.

All the other parties at this meeting represent sectional interests. Congress alone claims to represent the whole of India all interests.

It is no communal organisation; it is a determined enemy of communalism in any shape or form Congess knows no distinction of race, colour or creed; its platform is open for all.

It may not always have lived up to the creed. I do not know a single human organisation that lives upto its creed. Congress has failed very often to my knowledge. It may have failed more often to the knowledge of its critics. But the worst critic will have to recognise, as it has been recognised, that the National Congress of India is a daily growing organisation that its message penerates the remotest village of India; that on given occasions the Congress has been able to demonstrate its influence over and among these masses who inhabit 700,000 villages.

HOW TREATED HERE!

And yet here I see that the Congress is treated as one of the parties. I do not mind it; I do not regard it is a calamity for the Congress: but I do regard it as a calamity for the purpose of doing the work for which we have gathered together here. I wish I could convince all the British public men, the British Ministers, that the Congress is capable of delivering the goods. The Congress is the only all-India-wide national organisation, bereft of any communal basis; that it does represent all the minorities which have lodged their claim here and which, or the signatories on their behalf, claim—I hold unjustifiably—to represent 46 per cent of the population of India. The Congress, I say claims to represent all these minorities.

What a great difference it would be to-day if this claim on behalf of the Congress was recognised. I feel that I have to state this claim with some degree of emphasis on behalf of peace for the sake of achieving the purpose which is common to all of us, to you Englishmen who sit at this table, and to us the Indian men and women who also sit at this table. I say so for this reason; Congress is a powerful organisation; Congress is an organisation which has been accused of running or desiring to run a parallel Government; and in a way I have endorsed the charge. If you could understand the working of the Congress, you would welcome an organisation which could run a parallel Government and show that it is possible for an organisation, voluntary, without any force at its command to run the machinery of Government even under advance circumstances.

But, no. Although you have invited the Congress you distrust the Congress. Although you have invited the Congress, you reject its claim to represent the whole of India. Of course it is possible at this end of the world to dispute that claim, and it is not possible for me to prove this claim; but, all the same, if you find me asserting that claim, I do so because a tremendous responsibility rests upon my shoulders.

"SPIRIT OF REBELLION."

The Congress represents the spirit of rebellion. I know that the word "rebellion" must not be whispered at a conference which has been summoned in order to arrive at an agreed solution of India's troubles through negotiation. Speaker after speaker has got up and said that India should achieve her liberty through negotiation, by argument, and that it will be the greatest glory of Great Britain if Great Britain yields to India's demands by argument. But the Congress does not hold that view, quite. The Congress has an alternative which is unpleasant to you.

I heard several speakers—and let me say I have endeavoured not to miss a single sitting; I have tried to follow every speaker with the utmost attention and with all the respect that I could possible give to these speakers—saying what a dire calamity it would be if India was fired with the spirit of lawlessness, rebellion, terrorism and so on. I do not pretend to have read history, but as a school boy I had to pass a paper in history also, and I read that the page of history is soiled red with the blood of those who have fought for freedom. I do not know an instance in which nations have attained their own without having to go through an incredible measure of travail. The dagger of the assassin, the poison bowl, the bullet of the riflemen, the spear and all these weapons and methods of destruction have been up to now used by what I consider blind followers of liberty and freedom and the historian has not condemned him.

CORPORATION INCIDENT.

I hold no brief for the terrorists. Mr. Ghuznavi brought in the terrorists and he brought in the Calcutta Corporation. I felt hurt when he mentioned an incident that took place at the Calcutta Corporation. He forgot to mention that the Mayor of that Corporation made handsome reparation for the error into which he himself was betrayed and the error into which the Calcutta Corporation was betrayed through the instrumentality of those members of the Corporation who were Congressmen.

I hold no brief for Congressmen who directly or indirectly would encourage terrorism. As soon as this incident was brought to the notice of the Congress the Congress set about putting it in order It immediately called upon the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation to give an account of what was done and the Mayor, the gentleman that he is immediately admitted his mistake and made all the reparation that it was then legally possible to make. I must not detain this assembly over this incident for any length of time. He mentioned also a verse which the children of the forty schools conducted by the Calcutta Corporation are supposed to have recited.

There were many other misstatements in that speech which I could dwell upon but I have no desire to do so. It is only out of regard for the great Calcutta Corporation and out of regard for truth and on behalf of those who are not here to-night to put in their defence that I mention these two glaring instances. I do not for one moment believe that in the Calcutta Corporation schools with the knowledge of the Calcutta Corporation, I do know that in those terrible days of last year several things were done for which we have to regret for which we have made reparation. If our boys in Calcutta were taught those verses which Mr. Ghuznavi has recited, I am here to tender an apology on their behalf, but I should want it proved that the boys were taught by the schoolmasters of these schools with the knowledge and encouragement of the Corporation.

A NEW METHOD

Charges of this nature have been brought aagainst Congress times without number and times without number these charges have also been refuted, but I have mentioned these things at this juncture. It is again to show that for the sake of liberty people have fought, people have lost their lives, people have killed and have sought death at the hands of those whom they have sought to oust. The Congress then comes upon the scene and devises a new method not known to history, namely that of Civil Disobedience and the Congress has been following that method up.

But again I am up against a stone wall and I am told that that is a method that no Government in the world will tolerate. Well of course the Governments may not tolerate, no Government has tolerated open rebellion, No Government may tolerate Civil Disobedience but Governments have to succumb even to these forces, as the British Government has done before now even as the great Dutch Government after eight years of trial had to yield to the logic of facts. General Smuts a brave general, a great statesman, and a very hard task-master also, but he himself recoiled with horror from even the contemplation of doing to death innocent men and women who were merely fighting for the preservation of their self-respect, and the things which he had vowed he would never yield in the year 1908, reinforced as he was by General Botha he had to do in the year 1914, after having tried these civil resisters through and through. And in India Lord Chelmsford had to do the same thing the Governor of Bombay had to do the same thing in Burma and Bardoli.

PARTING OF WAY.

I suggest to you Prime Minister it is too late to-day to resist this and it is this thing which weighs me down, this choice that lies before them, the parting of the ways probably. I shall hope against hope, I shall strain every nerve to achieve an honourable settlement for my country, if I can do so without having to put the millions of my countrymen and countrywomen and even children through this ordeal of fire. It can be a matter of no joy and comfort to me to lead them on again to a fight of that character, but if a further ordeal of fire has to be our lot, I shall approach that with the greatest joy and with the

(Continued on page 9)

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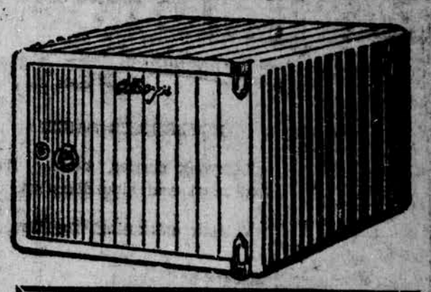

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 Noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Miss Lakdawalla (Light Music) and Mr. Madhavlal (Sitar Solo); 9-20 p.m. Tarapprevala's Book Chat.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macnaughton", arrived London on the 23rd morning.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATH.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI M.A. Ph.D. died on Thursday 24th December, 1931, at his native place Khutal. He leaves behind a widow, a daughter and a number of relatives to mourn his loss.

R 6470

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a sample bottle of "Beehive Brand" honey from Messrs. Kamath Bros. (Saraswati Mandir, Ville Parle).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:—The following telegraph notification is issued, under Sunday's date:—Both the cables from Madras to Ceylon are now right and telegramps are no longer subjec to delay.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS:—To-day (Monday) First-Aid Posts will, as usual, be established at fixed points by the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Bombay Corps, on the route of the public procession viz:—at Ballard Pier, Fort Market, Victoria Terminus, Corner of Cruickshank Road, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, C. P. Tank, Girgaon Back Road, Sandhurst Road.

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAR:—In the article in our issue of the 22nd instant mention was made about a drink served in the Kishore Restaurant. Two words were misreprinted therein reading as "Benith Drakshav" They should read as "Zenith Drakshasav".

BAND AT SIR. P. M. MEHTA GARDENS:—The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regment A. F. I. will play at Sir. P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malbar Hill, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

SAVE OUR GOLD

Follow Example Of America And France.

("CHRONICLE" EXCLUSIVE)

NEW YORK, December 26.

With respect and admiration for Gandhiji, it is painful to notice that if he had not softened in London by the advice of certain high ecclesiastical dignitaries, Gandhiji would have secured better results.

STOP THAT FLIGHT OF GOLD.

Gandhiji is reported to have yielded on the question of Sterling debts to America. The Congress must oppose further sale of hoarded gold into the depreciated rupee currency. Gold has not appreciated in terms of dollars and francs. Britains' balance of trade must gradually deteriorate and sterling is expected to go to two and half dollars or lower. The export of Indian gold helps the currency policy which impoverishes India daily. America and France have started hoarding gold while India is discarding her old ways.

INCREASE IN TELEGRAH TRAFFIC.

Huge Profits To Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Bombay, Dec. 25.

The Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, have issued the following:—

IMPERIAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS LTD.

Estimated Telegraphic Traffic Receipts for November 1931 £427-062.

Estimated Telegraph traffic receipts for November 1930 £402886

Aggregates for 11 months Jan./Nov. 1931 £4387606

Aggregates for 11 months Jan./Nov. 1930 £4929154.

Note:—The sum of £21,000 must be decuted from the message receipts for November 1931 in making compaarison with November 1930 owing to changed conditions of sharing traffic. In comparing aggregates regard must be had to the notes issued with the traffic figures for March to November 1931.—A. P.

NATION GREETS ITS CHOSEN LEADER

City's Rousing Reception To Mahatma Gandhi.

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. announce in an official statement that in view of the arrest of prominent leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and rapidly changing political atmosphere, the B. P. C. C. has made slight modifications in the programme of reception to be accorded to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival this Monday morning.

The following is the final modified programme:—

AT THE PIER.

The steamer "Pilsna" will touch Ballard Pier precisely at 8 a.m. (S. T.). Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the other members of the Working Committee will receive Mahatmaji on board the ship. Gandhiji will then be taken to the Reception Hall at the Ballard Pier where he will be welcomed by a number of representative associations from all over the country.

CARRIAGE PROCESSION ABANDONED.

At about 9 a.m. Mahatmaji will get into a car instead of a carriage as previously announced and will slowly drive to Mani Bhavan by the same route as announced before. He will reach Mani Bhavan at about 10 a.m.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteer arrangements will remain the same. Ten thousand volunteers divided into 100 groups each under a Captain and supervised by 100 Special Supervisors will line the route on both sides and keep the crowds under control. Citizens are once again requested not to crowd the Ballard Pier as no one who does not hold the admission card will be allowed inside the Pier. If they could only stand in their respective localities and obey the instructions given to them, from time to time, every one of them will have the "Darshan" of Mahatmaji for which they are so anxious. No attempt should be made to stop the car on the way because that will result in no small amount of inconvenience and confusion.

AZAD MAIDAN MEETING.

Precisely at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon Mahatmaji will address a mass meeting at the Azad Maidan. Reception Volunteers shall be on duty at the Maidan from 3 p.m. (S.T.) Arrangements have been made so that every one of the Maidan even taking his seat at the fartherest end of it can hear Mahatmaji. A special enclosure accommodating about a lakh of persons has been reserved for ladies. There is another enclosure for guests, entrance to which can be had from both sides of Waudby Road.

"BENGAL WELCOMES GANDHIJI".

In expressing his inability to be present on the occasion of the reception to be accorded to Mahatmaji on his arrival to-day, on account of his bad health, Sjt. Nirmal Chandra Chunder, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, wires to the Secretary B. P. C. C. as under:—

"Bengal welcomes Mahatmaji and invites his presence."

THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS AND DRUGGIST ASSOCIATION:—It has been decided by this Association to close the market to-day (Monday) in honour of the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi and to offer him a hearty reception.

SIKH WELCOME TO GANDHIJI:—The Bombay Sikhs under the leadership of Sardar Sardul Singh Karurhar will receive Mahatmaji to-day at the Mole Station.

MATCH MANUFACTURERS:—The Match Manufacturers' Association passed a resolution to close the Match Market to-day (Monday) in honour of the return of Mahatma Gandhi.

Arrests Do Not Affect Welcome Arrangement

Preparations to accord a striking nomage and welcome to Mahatma Gandhi when he arrives in Bombay by s. s. "Pilsna" this morning are complete.

The arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other national leaders on the eve of Gandhiji's arrival and the general offensive launched by Government against the Congress cast a shadow over the rejoicings and at one time it was thought fit to cancel at least the decorative part of the big programme of welcome.

NO UNWELCOME SIGN.

But the local Congress Committee decided to go through every item of the grand programme and make the occasion one of great jubiliation arguing that the arrests of leaders was not also an unwelcome sign.

Mahatma Gandhi is, therefore assured of a popular reception on ascale unprecedented in the history of the city.

THOSE BLACK FLAGS.

A feeble and inspired attempt to stage a black-flag demonstration is proposed to be made by a self-styled leader of the "depressed" classes who has succeeded in collecting round him a few hundred volunteers. But the Congress has decided to ignore these people and the farce is doomed to failure.

Most of the members of the Congress Working Committee except Pandit Jawaharlal who is arrested and those who are outside India have already arrived in Bombay to take part in the reception to Mahatma and also to attend the meeting of the Working Committee which will take place at Mani Bhuvan on Tuesday.

RECEPTION AT MOLE.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, will receive Gandhiji on the mole where the eyes of Bombay will be turned. Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, Sardar Sardul Singh, Dr. Mahomed Alam Mr. M. S. Aney and Babu Rajendra Prasad, members of the Working Committee arrived in Bombay on Sunday. Dr. M. A. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are expected to-day while Dr. Syad Mahmood will arrive on Tuesday. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani and Kahan Abdul Gaffar Khan are prevented from attending the Congress Cabinet meeting owing to their arrest while Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Sen Gupta are away from India.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammaih, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Sjt. Bose who have been specially invited to attend the meeting have also arrived.

SUSPENSION OF ORDINANCES.

Condition Precedent To Mahatma's Co-operation.

The "Indian Socia. Reformer", writens:—

That the Government themselves are only half-convinced of the efficacy of the Bengal Ordinance seems to be a likely explanation for their retaining the services of Sir Charles Tegart in the harmless, unnecessary capacity of a memoer of the Indian Council, while Calcutta Europeans expected great things from his collaboration with Sir John Anderson, the ex-Irish administrator, who has been nominated to the Governorship of Bengal. Rightly or wrongly, Sir Charles had earned for himself a reputation as an irritating influence in Bengal. Owing to the shortage of news from Chittagong, statements of wholesale repression under the Ordinance are finding wide credence. As for the Ordinance relating to the United Provinces, it is hard to believe that Government seriously expect to remedy an economic grievance by punitive action. Mahatma Gandhi is bound to insist on the suspension of both these Ordinances as a preliminary to his further co-operation in the work of the Round Table Conference, and he will do so with the unanimous support of all but the narrow communalists who like to fish in troubled waters. De do not see how Government can refuse this very reasonable request. Lord Willingdon has publicly declared that the Ordinance method goes against his deepest instincts and his Excellency, we are sure, will only be too glad to meet Mahatmaji's demand if he is assured that the possibilities of political settlement will thereby be greatly augmented.

KHADDAR EXHIBITION AT PANWEL.

Brisk Preparations For Provincial Conference Session.

(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Dec. 27.

Srijut Gangadharrao Deshpande who arrived here yesterday opened this morning the Khaddar Exhibition after the National Flag Salutation ceremony, held at 8-0 a.m. The Exhibition is attracting a large number of visitors. The Panvel people had also the pleasure of receiving a flying visit from Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose who this morning presided at the opening ceremony of Chirner-Bag Nagar, the spacious grounds that are being made ready for the forthcoming Provincial Conference. Arrangements are being made for entertaining the delegates comfortably great enthusiasm prevails in the town.

Trade Improvement In November Due To Larger Shipment Of Gold?

HEAPY FALL IN IMPORT OF MERCHANDISE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of November 1931 amounted to Rs. 14.68 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 6.53 crores or 80 per cent. as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, or of Rs. 1.05 crore, or nearly 8 per cent as compared with those for the same month of the year 1929. The improvement of Rs. 6.53 crores is entirely due to larger shipments of gold. Imports of both gold and silver and exports of silver also showed increases. Imports of merchandise and exports of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise showed decreases.

FALL IN SUGAR IMPORT.

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 3.16 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 97.17 lakhs, or over 23 per cent. as compared with the figures for November 1930 and of Rs. 4.29 crores, or over 57 per cent. as compared with those for November 1929. The fall of Rs. 97.17 lakhs is brought about mainly by smaller arrivals of sugar (—15,215 tons and Rs. 18.63 lakhs), raw cotton (—497 tons and Rs. 14.11 lakhs), wheat (12,159 tons and Rs. 5.56 lakhs), metals and ores (—Rs. 12.07 lakhs) mineral oils (—3½ million gallons and Rs. 7.57 lakhs) cotton grey piecegoods (—3 million yards and Rs. 6.82 lakhs) instruments and etc. (Rs. 4.82 lakhs) and artificial silk yarn (over 1/4 million lb. and Rs. 4.14 lakhs). Imports of artificial silk piece goods, on the other hand rose by nearly 1-3/4 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 4.59 lakhs in value and those of wood and timber and alizarine and aniline dyes by Rs. 4.09 lakhs and Rs. 3.85 lakhs in value respectively. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 22.11 lakhs against Rs. 20.98 lakhs in November 1930 and Rs. 75.42 lakhs in November 1929 and those of silver to Rs. 26.58 lakhs as against Rs. 17.36 lakhs and Rs. 63.9 lakhs respectively.

DUTY ON LUXURIOUS ARTICLES.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 88,02,459 (of which Rs. 11,34,796 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 82,69,956 in November 1930 and Rs. 94,62,769 in October 1931.

Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 2.31 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 99.33 lakhs or 30 per cent. over the figures for November 1930 and of Rs. 1.97 crore or 46 per cent. over those for November 1929. The decrease of Rs. 99.33 lakhs is accounted for mainly by smaller shipments of raw cotton (—6,125 tons and —Rs. 63.99 lakhs), seeds (—8,605 and —Rs. 12.41 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—nearly 3/4 million lb. And —Rs. 6.08 lakhs) and manganese ore (—16,541 tons and —Rs. 4.96 lakhs). Shipments of grain pulse and flour, on the other hand, increased by 9,539 tons in quantity and by Rs. 6.96 lakhs in value. Exports of gold were valued at Rs. 8.43 crores as against nil in November 1930 and 1929 and those of silver to Rs. 6.26 lakhs against nil in November 1930 and Rs. 13.87 lakhs in November 1929.

DECLINE IN RE-EXPORT.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 9.17 lakhs and Rs. 14.91 lakhs respectively to Rs. 23.34 lakhs.

The trade statistics of the first eight months of the current financial year 1931-32 show a decrease of Rs. 14.07 crores, or nearly 28 per cent. in imports as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the previous year and Rs. 31.22 crores, or 46 per cent. as compared with those for the same period of the year 1929-30. Exports, however, show an improvement of Rs. 4.73 crores crores or 12 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding months of 1930-31, but a falling off of Rs. 3.94 crores, or 8 per cent. as compared with the figures for the same period of 1929-30. Imports of gold fell by Rs. 6.9 crores and Rs. 4.85 crores to Rs. 1.24 crores and those of silver by Rs. 3.42 crores and Rs. 3.51 crores to Rs. 2.05 crores, respectively, as compared with figures for the corresponding months of the year 1930-31 and 1929-30. Imports of merchandise also declined by Rs. 3.72 crores and Rs. 2.28 crores respectively to Rs. 33.23 crores. The decrease of Rs. 3.72 crores over the corresponding figures for 1930-31 is due chiefly to smaller arrivals of cotton piece goods (—39¼ million yards and —Rs. 1.55 crores), sugar (—51,890 tons and —Rs. 80.78 lakhs), metals and ores (—Rs. 72.92 lakhs), kerosene oil (—9½ million gallons and —Rs. 52.65 lakhs), machinery and mill-work (—Rs. 41.18 lakhs) and wheat (—19,204 tons and —Rs. 39.77 lakhs). Imports of raw cotton, on the other hand, increased by 24,542 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.41 crores in value of those of artificeial silk piece goods by over 22½ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 43.21 lakhs in value.

SMALLER SHIPMENT OF RAW COTTON.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 19.01 crores as against Rs. 4,364 and Rs. 49,590 only and those of silver to Rs. 1.23 crores as against Rs. 1.61 crores and Rs. 57.34 lakhs respectively during the corresponding period of 1930-31 and 1929-30. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 21.96 crores against Rs. 35.71 crores and Rs. 44.46 crores respectively. The fall of Rs. 13.75 crores over the figures for the corresponding months of the previous year is chiefly attributable to smaller shipments of raw cotton (—73,364 tons and —Rs. 9.9 crores), seeds (—23,361 tons and —Rs. 1.3 crores), hides and skins, raw and tanned (—Rs. 50.95 lakhs) manganese ore (—150,068 tons and —45.26 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (—nearly 1½ million lb. and —Rs. 27.23 lakhs.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise receded by Rs. 14.95 lakhs and Rs. 1.11 crores respectively to Rs. 2.04.—A. P.

BOMBAY PREPARES

Emergency Council To Replace B. P. C. C

Once again the Congress House has begun to attract crowds of citizens as in the Civil Disobedience days. The announcement of an emergent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was the occasion for a large, eager and inquisitive gathering to collect in the Congress House compound on Sunday afternoon. But to their utter disappointment the meeting was held behind closed doors under strict 'bandobust'. Even the press was excluded.

It is, however, understood that discussion centred round the grave situation in the country precipitated by the Government policy of repression and measures to meet any emergency that might have to be faced. Strictest secrecy is being maintained as to the exact nature of the decisions.

Persistent inquiries, however, elicit the information that the B.P.C.C. has decided to follow last year's procedure, namely, amending the constitution so as to provide for the creation of a War Council with powers to carry out all the functions of the Committee in an emergency. The decision which is embodied in a lengthy resolution provides for the creation of an Emergency Council by the President. This Council will be composed of not more than four members besides the President and in the event of it's being arrested, the President will nominate the successors.

The creation of this Council is contingent on the state of emergency being declared by the B. P. C. C. as a result of Government action. In the situation not permitting the B.P.C.C. to meet, the President himself will declare that the state of emergency has occurred. At that stage the B.P.C.C. will stand suspended and the Emergency Council will function in its place.

Similar provisions are made with regard to the District Congress Committees as well. The State of emergency will continue until it is declared to have ceased by the President.

BOMBAY NAVJAWANS CONDEMN REPRESSION.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Navjawan Bharat Sabha on the Chawpatty sands on Sunday evening when speeches were made condemning the repression in the country, particularly the war on Navjawans and the Bengal, U. P. and N. W. F. Province Ordinances.

Mr. Manomed Ibrahim who presided referred to the present position of the United Provinces. The repressive policy pursued in regard to the Navjawan Bharat Sabhas in the country would not crush the new spirit. On the other hand such repression only came as added impetus to the youths.

Mr. Umanath G. Puthli who followed said that freedom meant the capture of power by the masses.

Mr. Shiv Sharma said that repression was as futile as individual terrorism. The spirit of the Navjawans could not be crushed. They were out to fight for freedom which they were determined to achieve at all costs.

Mr. Mulshi, a dock-worker, denounced the treatment of the dock-worker and how the contract system resulted in the exploitation of the poor workers. He declared that freedom would have no meaning if it did not mean the end of all exploitation.

After Mr. Calcuttawala, Mr. Chetty and others had spoken the meeting terminated.

DEPRESSED CLASS CHAMPION.

Shraddhanand Anniversary At Rajkot.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 25.

The local Shri Ramkrishna Ashram which has been rendering very valuable services, for the last five years in the cause of social uplift movement, celebrated the anniversary of the late Swami Shraddhanandji which fell on Wednesday, 23rd inst., by organizing a public meeting in the area inhabited by the depressed classes, Mr. P. D. Malavia presiding. Messrs. P. C. Dhuagar and Vrajlal Shukla characterised 'untouchability' as a great stain on Hindu religion. The former exhorted the people not to tyrannise the seven crores of Indians but to welcome them by throwing open schools, wells, etc. to them.

The President recalled to the audience the great services of the late Swami Shraddhanandji who was both a patriot and a champion of the depressed classes.

Flag Salutation In Parel.

A large gathering of labourers was present at the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony at Parel on Sunday morning. Mr. D. D. Wadia, Vice-President of 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, unfried the Flag. Messrs. Mansingh Jagtap, C. K. Narayan Swami and V. L. Kondaye addressed the gathering on the present situation in the country.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931.

HOW WILL HE BE GREETED.

We cordially welcome Mahatma Gandhi back to the motherland. The reception that has been organised for him in Bombay is altogether of an unprecedented character and such any King might envy. It is no doubt partly calculated to make some amends for the extreme hurry and the consequent lack of ceremony at the time of his departure from Bombay four months ago. What a change these four months have effected! Then there was some hope—it was never much—of at least a tolerable, tentative settlement. As weeks passed, the hope seemed fainter and fainter. With the virtual break-down of the Round Table Conference in England and the inauguration here of a regime of Ordinances and other engines of repression, one could only hope against hope, if even that was possible. But the last hope of peace, let alone the hope of anything like an early settlement, was dashed to pieces by the Government deporting Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and arresting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani. The deportation and the arrests were wanton acts of injustice without a show of justification and the circumstances in which they were effected suggest a deep-laid and sinister design.

These circumstances have been clearly indicated by the Congress President himself in a statement to the public. Referring to the arrests of the three leaders while they were on their way to Bombay to receive Gandhiji and consider the report that he will give of his activities in London, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel says: "These actions constitute a definite and direct attack on the Congress. They show that Government are anxious to terminate the truce and take full responsibility for such termination. It is significant that all this is being done with the knowledge that Mahatma Gandhi was to arrive within two or three days. It looks as if those in authority want to face Gandhiji with a settled fact and leave him no choice as to his line of future action." The Congress President, therefore, reminds every Indian to take warning and be prepared to follow any lead that may be given by Mahatma Gandhi. The most important point made out by Mr. Patel is that the latest arrests of leaders were not defensive measures to prevent the leaders from carrying on any serious agitation in their provinces—for they were actually leaving their provinces—but are an aggressive measure against the Congress itself. In other words Government refuses to confine acute unrest within the three provinces concerned but is challenging the Congress as a whole, as if venturing to cripple or crush the whole organisation. That is why the Congress President bids all Indians be prepared for any contingency and any lead that Gandhiji may find it necessary to give to vindicate the honour of the Congress. The latest information from the N. W. F. Province is very grave and almost indicates the re-enactment of the Peshawar Tragedy of 1930. The "round-up" of Khan Abdul Ghaffar's non-violent volunteers has led to firing by the military—with heavy casualties of dead and wounded. The firing, the "Associated Press" report says, was reported to because the "Red Shirts" refused to disperse and because there was stone-throwing. The "Red Shirts" are pledged to non-violence and it is significant that in one place where military opened fire, while as many as 11 were killed and 55 wounued out of 57 "Red Shirts", the reported stone-throwing resulted in the Superintendent of Police being injured on the nose and one lance head constable being injured on the hand. The N. W. F. Province is, once again, undergoing the fiery ordeal and we have no doubt, they will remain true to the pledge of non-violence they have taken under the guidance of their deported leader and by doing so will prove to be the chief instruments for winning the country's freedom.

It is not an idle or rhetorical suggestion that the people should prepare themselves for every possible contingency as suggested by the President. There is one particular contingency which is not altogether impossible in these days but which should find the whole of India steady and self-disciplined but at the same time intensely determined. That contingency is the possible imposition of frivolous restrictions on Gandhiji's freedom of speech and movements, his certain refusal to give any undertaking that may be demanded from him, and the possibility then of his arrest as seriously suggested by some Tory die-hards. If the people restrain themselves as well as they did in May 1930, they will achieve a great deal more success this year. It is not the desire for sensation-mongering that induces us to say all this. We are only anxious that the country as a whole should maintain its pledge of perfect non-violence under the greatest provocation. The millions who feel agonised at the very thought of Gandhiji being again snatched away from them can do a mighty deal to lighten his enormous burden by practising and then preaching the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar. We are profoundly convinced that if that is done and if thousands of earnest Desha Sevikas come forward to do all the necessary picketing of foreign cloth shops, it will not at all be necessary for Gandhiji or the Working Committee to prescribe for the country as a whole more risky programmes for the time being. It is a thousand pities that after months of terribly hard work that would break a less disciplined man, Gandhiji should be confronted on the very day of his return with a tremendously grave situation. As he himself says in his interview with Reuter, he is overwhelmed by his responsibility. He will take no hasty step and will exhaust all resources of negotiations with Government, but will not hesitate to summon the country to another ordeal of suffering and sacrifice, because he comes back with renewed faith in the potency of non-violence. If the love which millions cherish for him could, instead if being dissipated in demonstrations, be transmuted into active work as prescribed by him, the common journey to freedom would not be so long and hazardous as it must be otherwise.

TOO OPTIMISTIC

In his analysis of the work of the Round Table Conference in an article in the "New Leader" in mail week, Mr. Brailsford says: "The result, if we can get it into perspective, is appreciably better than one might have expected—not good enough to accept with enthusiasm, not bad enough to reject with an easy conscience." He notes that the two "main difficulties" that confront Indians are the communal question and the safeguards. As regards the first, he rightly insists: "To consent to separate electorates is to sign away or at least to postpone any hope of democratic advance, and any prospect of a united front of the working classes." As regards the other "main difficulty," however, it is evident, he has not fully appreciated the Indian objection to safeguards which are not demonstrably in India's interests. He says: "It is, one fears, inevitable that the Army should be a 'reserved' subject until it is Indianised, but that process could be speeded up and some arrangement be reached to reduce its cost drastically and progressively." A publicist of Mr. Brailsford's calibre and interest in the minute study of Indian problems should be aware that Indians find their hopes of securing Indianisation of the army deferred to the Greek Kalends and that the Government of India has no intention at all of reducing military expenditure "drastically and progressively." Mr. Brailsford cannot understand Indian impatience over the question of "reservations." He observes: "A nation cannot absolutely control its foreign policy till it can ensure its own defence. The Debt, the Army, the Salaries of the Covenanted Service—these are fixed charges. Indians say that these reservations leave only 15 per cent of the Budget to their discretion. Can that be fairly called self-government?"

According to Mr. Bhailsford, "the argument is weaker than it looks." He would remind Indians that there are "the same fixed charges in our own Budget." He says regarding the British position: "For all our Imperial Sovereignty we cannot or dare not repudiate Debt and there are severe limits to any cutting of the cost of Defence or even of Salaries." But Indians can pertinently reply that there is no preposterous classification in the case of the British Parliament into votable and "non-votable" demands. Parliament is the authority which must vote every "supply." In the scheme of political advance proposed for India, the Central Legislature will find that nearly 75 per cent. of the demands remain "non-votable." This will be a gross travesty of "responsibility in the Centre." Nor does India desire to "repudiate" her legitimate Public Debt. She demands that the Debt should be subjected to an impartial third party investigation. And she insists that the cost of her Defence and the Salaries of her Public Servants must be made to conform to Indian standards, to a scale which the taxpayer can afford. Mr. Brailsford would like Indians to take advantage of the proposed grant of Provincial Autonomy and "to till" that "vast field." "If I were an Indian," he says, "no disappointment over the transitional reservations would deter me from entering it, to till it, if I believed that this Constitution afforded me reasonable scope." It is a big 'IF.' The proposed Constitution with its practically permanent safeguards is hardly one to inspire Indians with the idea that it does give them "reasonable scope." The communalists may welcome it the Congress, representing the overwhelming majority of Indians, never. Mr. Brailsford is too optimistic if he believes it will.

JEJUNE CRITICISM.

Much can be forgiven to inexperienced youth but a young man in the position of Prince Ali Khan the son of His Highness the Aga Khan, who left for England on Saturday after a very brief sojourn in this country, must thank himself if his foolish attack on those who have challenged the "representative" character of the Muslim R. T. C. "delegates" causes resentment. In an interview with the "Illustrated Weekly of India", Prince Ali Khan said he was "grieved to find that attacks were made on Muslim representatives at the Round Table Conference and that their representative character was challenged". He asked: "What better men could have been placed in their stead?" "What grieved him most was that suspicion was cast upon their motives." He considered this "as ungracious, if not ungrateful, on the part of ignorant critics, because he was in a position to say that the Muslim representatives at the Round Table Conference were actuated by noble motives of doing the greatest good to the greatest numbers of Indians". It is news, indeed, that the chosen of the bureaucracy who made a pact with the Tory die-hards and were prepared to hold up the Conference until the communal question was settled were actuated by noble motives. And as regards ignorant critics", a politician like Dr. Ansari whose eminence and service to the nation even the communalists do not deny was constrained to observe that the Muslim "delegates" at the Conference had played the part of Judas. Is this what the country should be "grateful" for? By the way when Prince Ali Khan asks India "to grasp the opportunities offered", does he understand what the "opportunities" are and how she is to prepare herself to receive them when Ordinances and coercions are her lot?

Trifles

The British people need not at all be anxious now about the Indian problem. There will be "nothing doing" about it. The "Nottingham Guardian" assures them this.

* * * * *

It says: "Certainly in the present outlook in India there can be no justification for the wild anticipations of the early grant of Dominion Status which advanced Indians demand." The Journal adds: "Dominion Status is not precisely definable, but in any event it is a thing not conferred but acquired in the course of political growth."

* * * * *

So you see now how "advanced Indians" are, after all, chasing a mirage. They are after something "not precisely definable."

* * * * *

But Indians have no reason to be disappointed. They have "friends" in Parliament determined to "assist" them. Mr. Ward-law Milne, for example, a Conservative, M. P. who knows his India and is greatly interested in "safeguarding" her, explains the "majority" view of the Tory Party regarding Indian policy in a letter to the "Times". I hope the explanation will be a great comfort to the Sapruites.

The "majority" view is that "while Parliament is not committed to forecasting any date as that at which India will be capable of self-government, our duty is to do all we can to assist her to achieve that goal, while maintaining in the strictest sense law, order and good government in India."

* * * * *

"Law order and good government "you will notice" were not be available recently in India "in the strictest sense." The "Daily Mail" and its cousins bitterly complained, in fact, that Authority was showing consideration to "rebels." And great was the commotion in Carmelite House when the news reached it that a "naked fakir" was allowed to step into the Viceroy's House.

* * * * *

All that is changed now. Law, order and good Government are to be made available to Indians, really and truly. This explains the Ordinances.

* * * * *

Why, in the Frontier Province a benevolent bureaucracy can now regulate the supply of commodities in general use. The news that at an Aman Sabha a vote of thanks was passed appreciating the 'sarkar's care for the primary needs of its "children" is not yet confirmed.

* * * * *

"I am one of the mildest of men. I have never killed anything in my life except a wasp, and that was in self-defence."

Dean Inge in an address to the Savage Club.

What will the Dean do if in a lonely place he meets a mastiff which wants to make his acquaintance?

* * * * *

Britain's legislators are experiencing difficulties in introducing tariffs. "Nobody" said a Government whip in mail week "can work up much excitement over tomatoes and raspberries."

So there is real danger that patriotic Britons may still be consuming foreign tomatoes and strawberries

FEDERATION OF ANOMALIES.

PRINCES' AMAZING CLAIMS.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

II*

The Executive of every Government generally deals with the administration and when the Princes are not handing over the administration of federal subjects to this Central Government, what claim have they to seek places in the Federal Executive? It is also astonishing to find that claims have been put forward to allow them the freedom of voting even in matters of purely British Indian interest, regarding which a vote of non-confidence is resorted to. In the previous article I pointed out five anomalies in regard to the proposed scheme of Federation. The sixth anomaly is that the State Units are not contributing to the Federal Exchequer in proportion to their population. Representation and population ought to be on a proportionate basis.

PRINCES' OPPOSITION TO DIRECT TAXATION.

The Princes are also unwilling to bear any burdens of a financial character in case of any contingency in the future. They are stoutly opposing the claim for direct taxation in case of any emergency. Furthermore, the Princes are claiming that the tributes which are in the nature of burdens of a feudal character ought to be remitted immediately, if these burdens are to be removed. To bring the State Units to a position of perfect equality with British Indian Units, is it not necessary that the State Units must undertake the responsibility of raising the efficiency of their Units to the status of British Indian Units? The States are not further offering any guarantee that the benefits of this remission would go to the public utility departments of their States, nor are they prepared to vest any power in the Federal Government to see to the appropriation of this benefit in the States. What propriety, therefore, is there of remitting these tributes without placing corresponding obligations on the Princes to bring their form of Administration in lime with that prevailing in British India.

SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION

The seventh anomaly is that the Princes are not willing to submi to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the same manner in which the British Indian Units are willing to do. They want to utilise the Supreme Court to settle the disputes between themselves and the Paramount Power, and they do not think that their sovereignty will suffer by submitting to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court so far as their own interests are concerned; but when the question is about the interest of their own people they are reluctant to hand over the final jurisdiction to the Supreme Court and to link their judiciary with this Supreme Court. Is this not a real anomaly? The eighth anomaly consists in the fact that the Princes are unwilling to allow the authority of paramountc over them to remain in the Central National Government. They want the paramountcy to vest in a Viceroy as distinct from the Governor-General and his Constitutional Advisors. They want, therefore, to bring about a division of paramountcy and a permanent diarchy in India.

PRICE FOR ENTERING FEDERATION.

The ninth anomaly is that they do not consent to make the Constitution operative and binding on them 'propitio vigore.' They insist that treaties should be made with them before they enter the Federation. The most complex and most dangerous consequence of this would be that even if there are amendments to the Constitution they cannot become operative in the State Units without their consent and without special treaties being enacted with them relating to thes amendments. A chaos would b created if the States do not consent to these amendments and this would lead to the stultification of the whole scheme.

VITIATING THE VERY FOUNDATION.

These are glaring anomalies incompatible with the recognised canons of Federation and incongruous with the spirit of common nationality that ought to pervade in all the Units composing a Federation. They are not unreal or alleged anomalies, but real solid facts which vitiate the foundations of the structure which is being raised. The question, therefore, arises. is it indispensable for British India to acquiesce in them all? What is the disadvantage to British India if they do not tolerate these anomalies and protest against them vehemently? What harm would accrue to British India if the States are entirely left out and if there is a Federation of British Indian Units only? Can any possible disadvantage be suggested if the States were left out. Is the joining of the Indian States a condition precedent to the creation of this Federation, and if so, what justification is there for imposing this condition? Why should the Indian States interfere into the affairs of British India? Why should the States not contribute proportionately to the maintenance of the Central Government? Why should they allow the principle of responsibility to be utterly nullified by the existence of the State Members in the Cabinet, who would be irresponsible and who would be voting under a divided mandate? Responsible Government would be a sheer farce with nominated State members in the Executive. If the Princes do not trust their own countrymen by vesting the rights of paramountcy over them in the National Government, why should the British Indian people trust the Indian States?

STATES' SUBJECTS IGNORED.

It may perhaps be contended that although the Federal scheme may not be beneficial to the British Indian people, how is it that the people in the Indian States suffer by reason of this defective Constitution? We, however, state that there are cogent reasons why the Indian States people have to enter an emphatic protest against this Constitution. These may be summarised briefly as below. Firstly, this attempt of a Federation is the fifth instalment of reforms in the British Indian history. The previous ones were (1) the pre-Lansdowne period, (2) the Lansdowne period, (3) the Minto Morley period, (4) the Montagu Chelmsford period. The fifth period may be associated with the names of Benn and Irwin. During all these past four periods constitutional advance has taken place only in British India and the last advance was with the object of bringing about the realisation of Responsible Government in India. Hopes and aspirations were, therefore, created in the States ever since 1917, and during these 14 years no plausible effort has been made to satisfy these aspirations so far as the States people are concerned.

FRUSTRATED HOPES.

And the present scheme entirely frustrates those hopes, when even the Structure Committee Report says that one of the fundamentals upon which the Constitution is based is the widespread desire in India for constitutional advance. So far, therefore, as the States people are concerned they are thoroughly disappointed, and absolutely no constitutional advance is contemplated in this scheme. The second reason is that the States people are contributing to the Federal Exchequer by means of indirect taxation, and they are denied representation in this Constitution. The third reason is that the federal subjects vitally touch their own interests and the 80 millions of the States people have no voice either in the Legislature or in the policies bearing on the same. The fourth reason is that the administration of federal subjects is to remain with the Indian Princes and there is no redress to them provided against any wrong which they may suffer at the hands of the Indian

(Continued on page 11.)

*The 1st article appeared on December 25.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Gifts To Gandhiji.

Many are asking to-day: "What shall I give Gandhiji on his return to India?" Few will be or should be content with offering flowers or garlands or even yarn garlands. Gifts for the relief of Daridra Narayen will, of course, and always be serviceable. One of the best gifts of this kind is the Girgaon District Congress Committee's proposed gift of 62 laks of yards of handspun yarn collected during the last Gandhi Birthday Week. But even more welcome to Gandhiji would be the offer of thousands of men and women to work as volunteers in any sphere he or the Congress may prescribe for them.

Khudai Khidmatgars.

Because of the lies that are being deliberately circulated by the British and Anglo-Indian press about the Khudai Khidmatgars of the Frontier Province, we would ask the reader to give his earnest attention to the account of that volunteer movement, printed elsewhere, as given by a woman worker who had been deputed by Mahatma Gandhi to establish a sympathetic contact with the Province. "A finer type of manhood," she said in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, "it would be difficult to find among any other nations of the world, and the Pathan women are working independently. They are making rapid progress in education and social reform and it is a wonder how a martial people like the Pathans who lived and died by the sword have banded together for Gandhiji's ideals of Truth and Non-Violence". The remarkable success of the movement—the Khidmatgars are estimated to be over three lakhs—is a tribute not merely to the inspiring principles of the movement but also to the splendid organising power and patriotism of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, aptly called the Frontier Gandhi. His work will bear fruit even if he is thousands of miles away from his people and his province that he so dearly loves.

The Architect Returns.

A leading light of "Responsive Co-operation" declared the day after his return from London that the Round Table Conference could not be called a success. He hastened to add, of course, that it could neither be called a failure—because its labours are not yet over. But Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi does not share this attitude of being in doubt of the London achievement. He says: "We have done extraordinarily well." He points out that "much of the ground plan" has been drawn up and now this architect is ready along with the other communalists and their Tory friends to complete the edifice "step by step". If only Mahatma Gandhi "uses his influence in keeping the country calm" Mr. Ghuznavi and the other builders hope to raise the grand edifice of a Federation with the external girders of reservations in Britain's interests and based on separate electorates, in good time. But will Mr. Ghuznavi ascertain who is disturbing the country's "calm"? Do Ordinances and coercion help to keep the country "calm"?

Honour Of The Flag.

If the report is true that the Municipal authorities of Sukkur have given notice of their intention to remove the National Flagstaff on the maidan in front of the Municipal Office, it is a most disgraceful thing that those authorities propose to do. And the excuse for so doing is most frivolous, that the Viceroy is about to visit the place in connection with the opening of the Lloyd Barrage. Whatever view Viceroy's and others may take about it his idiosyncrasies cannot make any difference in the people's duty by their own National Flag. We are glad to learn that the local Congressmen have decided to resist the removal of the Flagstaff.

LATE SIR CHINOOBHAI MADHAVLAL.

Portrait Unveiled At Gujerat College.

MR. A. B. DHRUVA'S SPEECH

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

A notable function at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, last week was the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Sir Chinoobhai Madhavlal, a great benefactor of the College, by Mr. A.B. Dhruva. In the course of his speech Mr. Dhruva said: I value your invitation for two reasons: First, it has created for me an occasion to visit this College, where the foundation of my higher education was laid, and where I have spent nearly 30 years of my life in the service of my students and in the pursuit of my life's ideals.

A FAMILY OF PHILANTHROPISTS.

While the citizens of Ahmedabad remember gratefully all that Sir Chinoobhai, his father and his grandfather have done for their great city, I think they can hardly imagine in its proper dimensions how much more Sir Chinubhai would have done, if he had not been carried away from our midst by the cruel hand of Death before he could complete the moderate period of three score years and ten, not to speak of the full-length of Vedic longevity.

The good friend whose memory we have assembled here to honour in a modest yet sincere way belonged to a family which has played a great and noble part in the building up of the life of this city. The family was characteristically a Hindu family, in which three degrees of dynasty, from grandfather to grandson count as a single unit. It is, therefore, necessary to recall the ideals of R.B. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal to understand the springs of action of his grandson.

SOURCE OF AHMEDABAD'S WEALTH.

The year 1864, in which Sir Chinubhai was born, has been made memorable in the history of our Presidency by what is known as the great "Share-mania" of Bombay. Not only did this craze make or ruin many a wealthy man in that city, but produced repercussions in Ahmedabad also. In doing so, I do not know if the evil wind blew some good to our city by way of laying the foundation of the wealth of any of its citizens. But the main source of its new-found wealth in the sixties of the last century was the phenomenal demand for Indian cotton, which the American Civil War lasting from 1861 to 1865 created in Lancashire. The actual increase in wealth, however, was nothing compared with the permanent lesson which it left behind for those who had eyes to see and a mind to think. The huge bales of raw cotton which were being exported, and the manufactured cotton fabrics which were being unloaded, in the Bombay harbour, showed that there was something unnatural going on in the then economic world with reference to an article which was so much unknown in the West at one time that struck by its novelty Herodotus called it 'tree wool' and the Germans still call it 'Baun wolle,' i.e. 'tree wool.' If Lancashire which depended upon Indian cotton could manufacture it and export it hundreds of miles away across the seas and yet make profits, why cannot Ahmedabad and Broach do the same, with the advantage of cotton in their own fields and the consumer in their own country? Or to put the same question in Ranchhodlal's own homely language: 'If a poor doshi (old woman) turning her 'renia' (spinning wheel) with her feeble hand, and that too for a few short hours of the day could make a living, what should be the profits of a joint stock company working with power-spindles from morn to dewy eve (electric light for working double shifts had not been invented then) with the help of organised labour, skill and capital?' The question had only to be put to be answered in long figures of many thousands of rupees. But Indian capital in those days was shy, very shy, and naturally so, after the sad experience of the failure of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, and of some other failures of factories in Gujarat. Ranchhodlal had, therefore, to wait with patience till he could avail himself of the best of all logics, the logic of success. This patient idealist and dreamer of dreams knew how to turn his dreams into glorious realities, and so working with characteristic patience, skill and foresight, he succeeded in his enterprise, and eventually made himself the wealthiest man of the day in Gujarat. To-day if you see Ahmedabad ranking as the second city in the Presidency, nay, the second city in the whole of India so far as cotton industry is concerned, and if I may improve upon the proposition still further, the first city in India as far as economy of management and consequent scale of profits in the industry go—it is all due in its ultimate source to the intellectual and moral qualities of that great old man, the grandfather of Mr. Chinubhai Madhavlal.

PLAIN AND SIMPLE LIVING.

The most precious legacy which the grandfather left to Sir Chinubhai was his character. In Sir Chinubhai the severe simplicity of his grandfather's life was somewhat relieved by a love of modern comforts, yet that essential asceticism, or to use a milder expression, that disregard of pleasures which should characterise a truly Brahmana temperament, never left the family entirely.

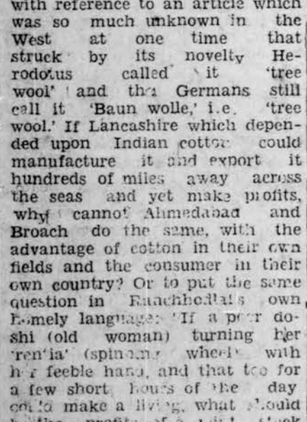
A PRINCELY DONATION.

Of all the donations of the family, the one made by Sir Chinubhai to his 'alma mater' to perpetuate the memory of his father stands supreme. As I observed in the College Magazine at the time when the gift was made, "this princely donation of nearly ten lakhs of rupees has started the College on a new career of educational usefulness which may some day culminate in the foundation of a local University. That glorious event may indeed be far, very far, but it is an event to which the whole trend of expert opinion points, and in the meanwhile the life of the College goes on broadening and deepening, a perpetual memento of the far-sighted charity of its noble benefactor." So it is. But it is nearly twenty years since I wrote those lines, and now we can no longer sit still contemplating the establishment of a University in Gujarat as 'a far off divine event' to which Ahmedabad will some day move. Unless we are mindful of our duties to Gujarat, the waters that have been running will soon become stagnant. Let us remember that we are citizens of no mean city.

UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT: THE IDEAL.

It is up to us to bestir ourselves and awaken the conscience of the millionaires of Ahmedabad to imitate, if not to surpass the standard of civic patriotism which Sir Chinoobhai has set, so that we can establish in our midst a Technological Institute worthy of this industrial city. The present Madhavlal Science Institute will supply the theoretical basis, without which the study of modern technology is impossible. With the Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital close by and the staff of the physicians and surgeons of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhai Hospital we can also start a medical Faculty. The Law College founded in the name of our late-lamented citizen Sir Lallubhai Shah is already there, and its necessary developments may easily come. The Gujarat Vernacular Society will be expected to create a department of Modern Indian Languages. The Puratatva Mandir and the local Jaina Bhandars will be helpful in supplementing the larger Sanskritic studies. For the study of Fine Arts, such as Architecture, we have some of the most interesting Mahomedan mosques and Jaina Temples in our city. And we may well hope that the love of Religion and Philosophy is not yet dead in our people, who may be relied upon to provide a quiet corner for these subjects in their new University.

Let us draw the necessary inspiration from that noble face beaming with kindness and beneficence, which I have been asked to unveil this afternoon.



A MUSLIM GIRLS' EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Janab Nisarullah Saheb, M.L.C. U. P., of Gorakhpur has invited Atiya Begum to open a Muslim Girls' Foundation Education Institution based on his own special course of training. Atiya Begum leaves to-night for Gorakhpur.

WELCOME

Welcome, Welcome, Mahatmaji
O linker of the East and the West
Thy every nerve hast thou unsparingly strained
And put India's cause and case at its best
Tho' thou hast nothing gained.

But welcome, come unto thy blessed land
With a cheerful smile and a peaceful heart.
For, well acquitted dost thou surely stand
As splendidly hast thou played thy part.

—PRABHA.

TO MAHATMAJI.

Welcome back most revered Sage of the Orient;
Though in body uncovered.
Spirit hath you lent
Its warmest warmth of love! Hail, welcome mystic saint!

* * * * *

Like a meteor flying,
Let your ship arrive
On the billows heaving
Wherein divers dive
Until they reach the treasure which to find they strive!

* * * * *

With your untiring spirit.
Langour is at rest;
With your honest merit,
Asleep or at rest,
Your mind is busy sifting India's rights best!

* * * * *

Though your hands seem empty,
There's wealth unsurpassed;
With heart's sincerity,
You have firmly grasped
The spark divine of upward pathway which you grasped!

* * * * *

Though the call was unbidden,
For your age and frame,
Crossed the sea of Aden,
For India's fame.
She owes you debt for yeoman service done to them!

ELIJAH EZEKIEL.

HAIL, PRINCE OF PEACE, HAIL!

Let Premier MacDonald and President Hoover, M. Briand and Signor Mussolini claim to be the most ardent advocates of Disarmament. Let the League of Nations claim to be the custodians of world peace—The nations of this globe are now realizing that none of these dignitories or bodies put together is half as earnest as the Saint of Sabarmati. Mahatma Gandhi, whose gospel of non-violence will save the bankrupt world from further pillage and carnage. As the great Apostle of Peace, India welcomes the home coming of Mahatma Gandhi. Hail Prince, Hail!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

CALCUTTA OBSERERES HARTAL.

In Honour Of Pt. Jawaharlal's Arrest.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, December 27.

Calcutta is observing hartal today as a protest against the arrests of Pandit Jawaharlal and other leaders. The city is overcast with gloom when the news of Panditji's arrest was received yesterday. Although the citizens were then in a festive mood in the Tagore Septuagenary Celebrations.

AFTER 38 DAYS' HUNGER STRIKE

Reception To Khan Obbaidullah Khan.

(From Our Correspondent).

UTTMANZAI. Dec. 22.

Khan Obaidullah Khan, nephew of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi) who was on hunger strike for thirty-eight days was released on 19th November. He stayed at Peshawar with his father, Dr. Khan Sahib, for medical treatment, where he recovered his health.

To-day he was accorded a cordial reception when he was proceeding to his village Uttmanzai which is about 20 miles from Peshawar. The roads which are outside the area of Section 144 were lined with Khudai Khidmatgars. All the zamindars were standing in thousands to have a look at the one who did so much for them. Everybody, whether a zamindar or a Khan, or a Sikh, enthusiastically welcomed him. Inspite of the repressive policy of the Frontier Government which has affected the Frontier people so much to-day, almost all the sorrows were forgotten and there were signs of joy on all the faces. People danced and sang in the old Pathan fashion, and it was really a picturesque scene. Many Pathan women were standing and they were all overwhelmed with joy. Thus a happy day was passed in the unfortunate Frontier.

In a few words Obaidullah Khan addressed the people saying: "My brothers I venture to thank you to-day when you have put yourselves to so much inconvenience. It was your prayers and sympathy which gave me so much will power and strength. I expect all my countrymen to do wonderful things."

NO SWARAJ IN INSTALMENTS.

Sjt. Bose On Bitter Struggle Ahead.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, December 26.

Malaviya Jayanti was celebrated here on the evening of the 24th instant before a huge and distinguished crowd at the Seva Sadan Thakersey Hall under the presidentship of Babasaheb Kamat.

Prof. Naik of Fergusson College paid a tribute to the many sided activities of Pandit Malaviya and described them at length.

Sjt. Thamanker said how religiously Punditjee is observing the creed of Swadeshi for the last forty years.

Prof. Damle pointed out to the audience with how great zeal Punditji is working for the Military control. Here he referred to Punditji's speeches at the R.T.C.

Mr. Kamat, the President of the meeting addressing the gathering said: that Punditji had served the Congress during its whole career. Ten years ago Punditji said that India should get Federal Type of Government, which is being talked of to-day.

SJT. BOSES ADDRESS.

Under the auspices of the Poona City Congress Committee, a public meeting of citizens of Poona was held on the evening of the 24th instant in front of Shanwarwada when Sjt. Tulpule presided and Sjt. Subhas Bose addressed the meeting.

Sjt. Bose said last year Congress fought for swaraj and with this aim in view deputed Mahatmaji to R.T.C. But everyone now knows how the R.T.C. has failed. The Government has launched the campaign of repression. We made Truce with Government last year but it was useless. Next Monday the Working Committee will meet and chalk out the future programme for the country.

NO SWARAJ IN PARTS.

Proceeding further, he said that when India would be free then it would help other nations to be free... He emphatically declared that they had no hatred for the Englishmen. What they demand was their birth right. They did not want swaraj in parts. It must come as a whole. The coming fight will be most bitter. He hoped that Indian women will come forward in larger number in future.

Doctor Antroliker president, Sholapur Taluka Congress Committee donated a sum of rupees one hundred to the Maharashtra Seva Dal.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning a serious accident between motor car and a bicycle took place near the Men's Training College. The cycle was completely damaged and the rider was seriously injured. He was removed to the Sassoon Hospital for Medical treatment.

Dr. Antroliker invited the next session of the Maharashtra youth Conference to Sholapur which the Conference passed unanimously.

PEASANTS' GRIEVANCES

A deputation of ten members waited on the District Collector, Poona to lay before him the grievances of the peasants in accordance with a resolution passed at the recent Poona District Peasants' Conference.

The deputation discussed the question of remission of land revenue with the collector for about three hours. It is now learnt that the Collector gave a patient hearing and promised to have sympathetic consideration of the question.

Punjab Cricket Tournament.

In the Punjab Cricket Tournament fine weather prevailing a large number of spectators witnessed important matches, as under:—

(1) Muslim Sports vs. Lahore Comrades;

(2) Tajuddin Memorial Club vs. Crescent Cricket Club.

(3) S.S. Kapurthala vs. Lahore Club.

In Muslim Sports vs. Lahore Comrades the former made 150 in the five innings. Comrades made only 42. In the second innings the Muslim Sports made 134. The Comrades then went in for the second knock and had made 5 runs on the loss of tickets when the stumps were drawn for the day.

In the Jajuddin Memorial vs. Crescent Club the former scored 219 for 7 wickets and the latter 81.

In S.S. Kapurthala vs. Lahore club the former made 99 runs while the latter 22 for two wickets.

The game is proceeding.

RAJAPUR HIGH SCHOOL.

Tenth Social Gathering.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJAPUR, December 25.

The Tenth Social Gathering of the past and present students of Rajapur High School was celebrated during last week. A crowded programme of physical feats and other entertainments was gone throughout Tuesday and Wednesday. A group photograph was taken on Wednesday morning, which was followed by an interesting exhibition of physical Skill in the use of lathi and "jambia". Mr. P. A. Dhond, presided over all the functions connected with the gathering.

The students had arranged a nice, little exhibition of manual skill exhibits of all sorts specially made for this occasion, and it was much appreciated by the visitors.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held at 3-30 p.m. in the "Keshav Vishnu Gokhale Hall" under the presidency of Prof. M. R. Paranjape, of Sir Parasurambhu College of Poona. The hall was tastefully decorated and was packed to its utmost capacity.

After the usual prayer and welcome, the Secretary read out a brief report, dealing with the working and progress made by the institution during the past three years, and dwelling at some length on the manifold advantages of such social gatherings.

Mr. P. A. Dhond was then requested by the President to address the gathering. He laid stress on physical culture which, he said, was the one thing most neglected in the present system of education. While expressing his deep satisfaction at the move recently made by the Bombay University with a view to provide for physical training in the Colleges, he said that a bitter purpose would be served if some of the money is spent in schools for the physical improvement of students.

The President then distributed prizes to the several winners amid loud cheers, and in the course of his address, he advised the students to aim at a higher standard of success at School as well as in every walk of life. At night, the High School students staged the drama "Sangeet Guru-Dakshina" and the function came to a close.

Waralgaon Flood Relief Committee's Activities

The Secretary Niphad Taluka Congress Committee, Ionalgoon, District, Nasik writes:—

"The Nasik District Conference of the agriculturists is going to be held at Wasalgoon. Sjt. Keshav Rao Jedhe, of Poona, has been requested to preside over the above Conference. One special meeting will be held on 17th instant to discuss about the Conference at Niphod.

The Waralgaon Flood Relief Committee is busy in distributing clothing and grain in flooded area. Messrs. Daga, Oturkor, and Kathe are on tour in the flooded area. They are trying to remove the grievances of the public, who have suffered from flood. Upto this time the committee have rendered help in the shape of clothing and grain numbering 1,200 persons. The work is going on vigorously. The villages, Takali, Ugaon, Vanargaon Shivadi, Wakod, Mukhed, Wadi, Monori-Budruk Monori-khurd have been completed. The Committee is very thankful to Sjt. Shet Maganlal Gandhi of Ahmednagar, who has donated Rs. 3,000 to be distributed among the poor agriculturists and people who are homeless. We have also submitted applications to various firms in Bombay requesting for help as there is a big demand from every corner, as the agriculturists are without huts and pots. We therefore, earnestly hope that the public will send their contributions to Waralgaon Flood Relief Committee. The Committee has received Rs. 3,252 so far".

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

REPORTS AND ACCOUNT FOR 1930-31.

The Managing Committee of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Association has published their Annual Report.

Out of a total number of 177, 68 are nurses under training and in the Examination of the Bombay Presidencyy Nursing Association, 32 passed in the first Examination, 11 in the final, and 19 in the Midwifery, 25 Probationers were admitted during the year.

The amount of subscriptions received during the year was Rs. 11,003.

The appendix contains testimonials certifying the conduct and ability of the nurses from eminent Doctors.

"The Hospital Nursing Staff carried out their work to the entire satisfaction of the professional officers.

The conduct of the nurses during the year was good."

CITY NOTES

SOME INSURANCE TOPICS.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The field for insurance companies in India is quite wide still and, as Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar pointed out recently in opening the new buildigs of the Hindusthan Co-operative in Madras, the number of insured people in India is only one in five hundred as against one in four in the United States. The field may be limited by the general poverty of the country. but it is the business of the insurance companies to adjust themselves and sell policies for lower amounts than Rs. 1,000 if necessary. When we remember that by collecting at the rate of about three rupees per month, which is the premium on policies of Rs. 1,000 more than five crores is collected annually, it will be understood that insurance, in addition to helping the individual, becomes a great social and financial factor.

INVESTMTNTS.

Much criticism has been levelled against the Indian insurance companies that they have been putting up all their money in Government Securities. It is true that these were much safer than industrial issues, but recently the varying rates at which the Government have been forced to make new issues and the trade depression have brought about heavy capital depreciation. It seems that, at least in the future, the companies should think of investing their money in other forms. They could take up the Treasury Bills which would yield a better return any time than the regular securities. There is usually about 40 crores of this investment available. Then they could choose Loans and Bonds with maturity of not more than five years so that the question of capital depreciation would not enter. They could put up some of their funds in industrial issues of the safer type such as public utility concerns, which would become sounder in management on account of the fact that shares are in strong hands. In other countries the insurance companies invest little more than 10 per cent. in securities, and Indian companies would do well to follow this example.

RENEWAL COMMISSIONS.

The work of the canvassers of Indian companies is believed to have not been done as heartily as it might be if they were assured that, if they produced a certain minimum of business, they would be entitled to a commission on the renewal premiums. It is known that some companies use canvassers for a few years when they bring new business and when the renewal premiums become fairly big, the men are sent away from the service and new men employed, thus depriving the old men of the fruits of their work. This reacts on the new men who do not put all their soul into the work. I know that a few companies have provisions for paying renewal commissions and their staff work more energetically for them than others.

SHARING COMMISSIONS.

It often happens that the canvasser pays the insurer some part of his own commission to get the business because he can at least get the renewal commission. This is his own look-out, but it does not seem fair that the company itself should recognise it as seems to have happened recently. The companies may or may not be members of the Insurance Association, but it makes no difference in the principle involved. In this latter case, it becomes a case of the company publishing one set of premiums and actually charging another for the first year. This practice would become demoralising.

FREE REMITTANCE.

I have heard several intending policy-holders complain of the cost of remitting the premiums to the companies which are in the big towns while they are in the smaller towns. They thought that if the companies will give them free remittance for half-yearly premiums, they would be prepared to take up the policies. This could be arranged with the Government but it is not possible. the insurance companies could afford to take up the small money order commission for the sake of developing new fields. Since the city and town areas are a small fraction of our country the suggestion might be taken up with advantage.

GENERAL INSURANCE.

Some misunderstanding has arisen among the Indian companies over the question of reinsurance. and the result is that reinsurance is now being done with foreign companies though the original contract is with Indian companies. Thus, while the insurer is congratulating himself that he has helped an Indian concern, the surplus above the small amount of risk that the original company can assume, goes to foreign companies. One solution would be for the clients to distribute the insurance themselves among the Indian companies they trust unless the amount to be insured is within the ordinary risk limit of one company. The matter of capital does not come in for it has happened that companies have had to return part of their capital as it was not required for the business. It should, however, be possible for the Indian companies to come to an agreement among themselves as to the basis of reinsurance so that if one concern secures business, the others will also benefit by it and it may not be necessary to pass it on to foreign concerns.

THE AHMEDABAD SWADEHSI SABHA.

From the report of the Sabha for 1930-31 one gathers that it has organised the mills in Ahmedabad so as to make them use Indian stores wherever possible and no less than 72 of the 76 mills there signed the Swadeshi declaration of the Congress. Bombay has been somewhat lax of late in carrying on this propaganda and I would suggest that the Congress Committee takes up this work.

THE COTTON CROP—A CORRECTION.

A few days ago in reviewing the cotton situation, I stated that this year's estimate would finally prove to be 60 per cent. of last year. This should refer only to the Oomra crop and not the whole crop which includes other varieties.

HUBLI EXHIBITION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, December 26.

The exhibition at Hubli is attracting a good number of people every day. The agricultural Department give an idea of latest agricultural improvements. Local safe manufacturers demonstrated their safes which are perfectly fireproof.

Patals of Sholapur mills with artistic borders are a special attraction for women-folk.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

WHERE IS THE EXCHANGE GOING?

NOBODY KNOWS but—

this is almost certain—

CHEVROLET PRICES MUST SOON GO UP

BUY NOW AND SAVE MONEY

WHY MUSLIMS WANT SAFEGUARDS.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.

The annual session of the Muslim League was held this evening at the residence of Mr. Anwab Ali on Keeling Road, New Delhi. Hundred delegates attended.

CHANDHRY ZAFFARULLAH KHAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chaudhiry Zaffarullah Khan delivering address said:—

The Indian Round Table Conference has had under consideration during its two sessions held in London proposals regarding the future constitution of India. At the very outset the Conference gave its support to the ideal of an All-India Federation, the component units of which would be British Indian Provinces on the one side and individual Indian states or groups of Indian states on the other.

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION.

The ideal of an All-India Federation as an immediate practical proposition was put forward even before the Round Table Conference began its earliest sittings by the representatives of the Indian States and was enthusiastically welcomed by British Indian Delegates. British Delegates also accepted it as the basis of a responsible Government of India. In theory no doubt an All-India Federation furnishes us with an ideal which all of us must help to achieve as speedily as possible but when the Federal Structure Committee began to examine the details of the main questions without a satisfactory solution of which a federation must for ever remain an ideal, they found that the whole question bristled with difficulties and that although many of these difficulties were capable of an easy and a speedy solution and were so solved, some of them might wellnigh prove to be insurmountable. During the second session some further progress was made out but it was felt that at each step the difficulties that arose assumed greater proportions than those of which a solution was discovered and towards the end of the second session my own feeling and the feelings of many others was that although all these difficulties were capable of adjustment detailed enquiries and portracted negotiations must procede a final and satisfactory agreement.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

In the sphere of Federal Finance as distinct from the question of the responsibility of the Federal Executive to the Federal Legislature in the department of Finance, similar difficulties have arisen. The equitable principle to be applied uniformly to the different component units of the Federation is here also perfectly clear but difference have already manifested themselves so far as the application of this principle is concerned. This principle no doubt should at that all Federal units should be called upon to contribute towards Federal revenues.

FRANCHISE.

As regards the extension of the franchise it was generally agreed that the ideal to be aimed at was universal adult franchise but was realised that progress towards this ideal must necessarily be by stages and that the immediate introduction of adult universal franchise would be both impracticable and from the point of view of certain delegates undesirable. A minority of the delegates was, however, in favour of the immediate introduction of universal adult suffrage.

FEDERAL COURT.

A Federal Court for the purpose of interpreting the constitution and deciding disputes of a certain character which may arise between the Federation and one or more of its component units or between units of the Federation themselves, is a necessary part of the Federal constitution and there was complete unanimity with regard to the powers and functions of the Federal Court which should be established as a part of the new constitution. The question of the establishment of a Supreme Court for British India was also considered and a certain measure of agreement was reached on this subject as well as on one or two matters concerning the High Courts in India.

DEFENCE OF INDIA.

There can be no question that so long as India is dependent upon Britain for its land, Naval and Aerial Defence, it cannot enjoy any form of real and responsible Government. The complete and rapid Indianization of the Army in India, therefore, is an urgent and a vital necessity.

POSITION OF MUSLIMS.

I shall now pass on to some of the more important questions that are of peculiar interest to the Muslim community. The position which the Muslims hold in this country is both peculiar and unique. It would be difficult to point out a parallel in the contemporary or past history of any other country or community. Our numbers exceed the numbers of many communities which are today enjoying and have in the past enjoyed the position and privileges of a nation. Our religious, cultural, social and I may even add linguistic unity supplies us with all the essentials that go to form a nation. Our common civilization, traditions, and history furnish additional factors that bind us together. No racial or caste differences have ever existed among the Muslims. It may be rightly claimed that our faith binds us together in a closer and stronger unity than would result from racial affinity. Even our sufferings in the past and our common disabilities to-day are unifying factors. Indeed I may go further and claim that the members of no other community of an equal or larger size in this country are bound together by such ties as bind the Muslims together.

SAFEGUARDS.

You are all familiar with the scheme of safeguards for Muslim interests which has been repeatedly and unanimously put forward by the leaders and representative bodies commanding the confidence of the community. Some of these safeguards would afford equal protection to all communities, others are based upon considerations which are not primarily of a communal nature and the balance are designed to secure the protection of matters held dear by the community or such vital interests as are bound to affect the future prosperity and well-being of the community.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Council Justified In Changing Venue.

NEW DELHI, Decr. 26.

While the announced venue for the open session of the Muslim League was occupied by over a thousand people kept in order by anti-Zaffarullah speeches of local Ahrar leaders, the sessions of the League commenced inside the private courtyard of a house in New Delhi belonging to Khan Sahib Nawab Ali. About a hundred people attended the session and after the address of Khan Sahib S.M. Abdullah, Chairman of the Reception Committee had been delivered, Sir Mahomed Yakub told the audience that the power of selecting the President of the annual session of the League vested in the Council of the League, who had selected Chowdhiry Zaffarullah Khan to preside over the current session. He, therefore, requested Chowdhiry Zaffarullah Khan to take the chair, which he did.

At this stage Dr. M.U.S. Jung (Allahabad) raised a point of order and asked whether there was a quorum in the House and whether the Council was justified in shifting the venue without proper notice to the public.

Mr. Zaffarullah Khan assured him that the Secretary had ascertained that there was a quorum and the Council was perfectly justified in changing the venue, in order to conduct the proceedings in harmony and peace. He assured that aall concerned had been given proper notice, and the very fact that the gentleman who had raised the objection was present, proved his assertion.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Mr. Zaffarullah Khan then delivered his address after which esolutions expressing condolence at the death of Moulana Mahomed Ali, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad and Moulana Abdul Majid Badaooni were adopted.

After the Secretary's report had been presented and the Subjects Committee formed, the session adjourned till to-morrow morning. The anti-Zaffarulla party had meanwhile come to know of the new venue of the meeting and arrived in considerable numbers with black flags and placards. Keeling Road, on which the house was situated had been closed to them by the police, and they, forming into a procession, marched back to the city.

IN THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

Proposed Amalgamation Of Muslim League Conference

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.

The Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim League held a sitting this afternoon and drafted various resolutions for presentation before the open session tomorrow. The most important resolution relates to the Premier's Statement. It expresses general satisfaction at the Declaration, but regrets that nothing definite has been stated regarding separation of Sind and also the failure to make a definite announcement of safeguards of Muslim interests in the future Constitution. There are three resolutions regarding the Frontier. One of them expresses the hope that Reforms will be inaugurated without delay, and urges Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Frontier Regulation inquiry Committee. Another resolution disapproves of the promulgation of the Ordinance as in the opinion of the League Government should have waited to see the results of the Reforms and urges Government to withdraw the Ordinance in order to promote better atmosphere.

By another resolution, terrorist crimes in the country and also the launching of the No-rent campaign in the United Provinces are condemned.

MOVE FOR AMALGAMATION.

The Subjects Committee will also recommend the appointment of a committee to negotiate with the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference in order to amalgamate both the organisations.

There is also a resolution expressing satisfaction at the announcement of the Secretary of State to give definite instructions to the Franchise Committee no to attempt to interfere with the system of separate electorate where it is in operation. Three more resolutions relating to the needs of the local Muslims in local bodies and the central legislature have also been drafted for discussion.—A.P.

THE "PRABARTAK".

Sjt. Umesh Chandra Chowdhury whose Bombay Address is "All-India Spinning Association, Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay", writes, under date December 24:—

"I have come to Bombay to secure subscribers for the fortnightly magazine published in English, the "Prabartak", which is being published from 66 Manicktala Street, Calcutta from last September, under the auspices of the Prabartak Sangha which was founded by Sri Motilal Roy in 1910. He is also the editor of the fortnightly mentioned above. The aims and objects of the Sangha are "to awaken God's consciousness in the nation, and establish it in pure love and unity.

Several leaders have borne testimony to the excellent work done by the Sangha. The annual Subscription of the Magazine is only Re. 1 per annum, including postage.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President, Behar P. C. C. on being approached in connection with the publication of the fortnightly has written thus:—

"I visited the Prabartak Sangha last three years ago and very much impressed with their constructive activities purely based on spirituality, carried on under its founder, Sjt. Motilal Roy. Now they are bringing out a fortnightly English Magazine to carry their message in other parts India, so that the constructive work of the uplift of the Nation may be carried on some where else. I trust the English kniwing people will profit by it.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj also has welcomed the appearance of the fortnightly.

BOMBAY DOCTORS VISIT ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS.

The Publicity Manager, the Alembic Chemical Works, Co., Bombay, writes:—

"At the invitation of the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., the Bombay Medical Union arranged to send a batch of 22 persons, including two ladies to inspect the Alembic Factory and Works at Baroda, lately, and spent two days during which they all had a chance of seeing the different processes by which drugs and specialities were prepared from raw materials by machinery.

The President of the Union, Mr. V. G. Rele. in a speech, after dinner, expressed his thanks on behalf of the visiting party to Mr. B. D. Amin, Managing Agent of the Works and added that they were surprised and pleased to see a real manufacturing concern, with modern equipment and methods. He also assured the Company that the Medical Union of Bombay, especially those who visited the factory, would, in future, give their entire support to the "Alembic", because it was purely Swadeshi.

"Mr. B. D. Amin on behalf of the Works thanked the party for accepting the invitation and for expressing their frank opinion about the Company's work at Baroda. He gave a short history of the Company for its inception, mentioning how the Company had reached a strong position owing to the generous help from the Maharaja of Baroda and the support by the medical profession in India.

"Sir Choksey, Dr. Bhajekar and Dr. Dudha also expressed their sympathy and support to the Alembic Company."

RS. 100,000 FOR MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

PONDICHERRY, Dec. 22.

It is learnt on very reliable authority that a wealthy merchant of Karaikal by name Mr. Malaya Perumal Pillai has given a donation of one lakh of rupees to the French Indian Government towards the cost of constructing a maternity Hospital at Karaikal.

It is understood that the amount will be placed before the French India Assembly for disposal according to the wishes of the donor.—A.P.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUS.

Mr. G. K. Harkare has addressed the following letter to the President, and delegates of Varnashram Dharma Swarajya Sangh, of Calcutta:—

For invoking the grace of God on our movement, you are holding Vishnu-Yajna and Chandi-Yajna as parts of Conference incidentally to which you are doing much "Anna-Shanti." Vishnu and Chandi will be pleased all the more, if, in addition to the feeding the Conference will see their way to liberate the Hijli and other internees of Bengal and thus to heal the broken hearts of hundreds of mothers and wives, grieving fathers and children left helpless.

Your humble servant is not making an impossible proposal. The best legal opinion in Bombay supports the action suggested, regarding which I beg to refer you to Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, solicitor, Bombay, a prominent member of our movement, who is in your midst now, taking part in the Conference. I propose "Bandha-Mukti," Jeeva-dana, Putra-Dana, Pati-Dana and Pitra-Dana as parts of the Vishnu-Yajna and Ghandi-Yajna, so that an over-scrupulous delegate may not object to the action proposed on the ground that action through Courts, is not among the objects of the Sangh.

Among the delegates and spectators assembled for the Conference there might be several parents, wives and children of the detenus, who will be happy to hear that it is legally possible to get the release of their relations unlawfully detained. So, I beg that you will be good enough to give the widest publicity to this proposal in the Conference, so that if they want my help, they might invite me in individual or collective cases, in case the Conference choose to do nothing for them.

If the Yajnas are in order for the purposes of the Conference, then the Bandha-Mukti I have proposed is also in order, for it pleases God very much.

When Mahatma Gandhi was interned last year, Mr. Hiralal consulted one of the best lawyers in Bombay in support of the legal authorities shown by me for the Mahatma's release and was satisfied that I was right.

In conclusion I may add that the new Bengal Ordinance also is unlawful and that the prisoners under it also can be got released by a writ for Habeas Corpus in the High Court. But let us do one thing at a time.—Yours, etc.

G. K. HARKARE.

Badrikashram,
Khetwady, Bombay-4
December 22.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

Mr. E.V.S. Maniam writes:—

"During the recent Educational Week of the King George High School, Dadar, the Headmaster announced that Dr. S.V. Oak, Eye Specialist and Drs. V. J. Rath, and Nadkarni, have placed their voluntary services at the disposal of the school authorities in examining the eyesight and General health of the School students.

It is really surprising that in the Bombay Presidency, there is no arrangement for the upkeep or inspection of the health of the students either by the school authorities of the Educational Department or by the Bombay Government.

In other Provinces there are provisions and every year the school authorities have to appoint competent medical men to inspect and report to the University Registrar regarding the health conditions of students. Only if the students are found to be in sound health they are admitted to sit for the examinations, and in some severe cases even to attend ordinary classes. If the student is found to be rather of a delicate constitution his parents are informed and asked to take him for medical treatment, and in case of a poor student, the school authorities themselves bear the cost.

Why cannot Bombay follow the example of Madras in this respect? The health of the students is indeed a great asset to the school to the University as well as to the country.

"If students in poor health are to be careless and reckless and work hard, ignoring their sickness momentarily, it will surely tell upon them in the long-run. Therefore, it is always better that the students be inspected every year, and due care taken of their health and cured of any minor ailments even at the initial stage.

WAGE-CUT IN B. B. & C. I. RY.

DOHAD WORKERS' MEETING.

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, Dec. 24.

In spite of repeated protests against the move of retrenchment and wage cut the Railway Administration now finally decided to apply wage cut to the workers' meagre wages and consequently in order to chalk out future course of line of action to face the situation, a public meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway workers from all departments at Dohad was held last night when Mr. Shrikant presided.

Mr. Nandurbarker, Secretary, Local Railway Union, addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech, he condemned the proposal of wage-cut pointing out as to how the Administration was, after having thrown thousands workers in the street without employment under the plea of economy, doing more injustice by applying wage cut to the workers' already starving wages. This was adding insult to injury. He also discussed several local grievances.

The President advised the workers to refrain from drink and to take vow of Swadeshism.

The meeting passed a resolution urging upon the Federation to declare general strike on all Railways.

PROTEST AGAINST WAGE-CUT.

AJMER B. B. & C. I. R. EMPLOYEES' RESOLUTION.

The Secretary. B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Ajmer, writes:—

"Under the auspices of the above Union two mass meetings were held at Ajmer, where Mr. J. J. Dave, Secretary of the Union, explained at length as to how the wage-cut affected their condition. Mr. Moona, the President, strongly condemned the policy of the Government and the Railway Board and protested against the wage-cut, which would be effected from the pay earned from 1st instant. Several other workers addressed the meeting and condemned the attitude of the Agent towards the workers, as this being the Company managed Railway, he could have saved his servants from the present wage cut.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

REOLUTION.

"This meeting of the workers of Loco and Car and Wagon shops of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, strongly protests against the decision of the Railway Board for the 10 per cent cut and urges upon the Government, the Railway Board, the Agent and other Railway authorities to reconsider the position and legitimate grievances to which the workers subjected to. The daily paid staff at present hardly gets more than 13 days' pay which means a reduction of more than 33 per cent. in their wages already. A further cut of 10 per cent. on their 66 per cent earned wages which together with their previously reduced wages (33 per cent) amounts to a total reduction in their wages by 43 per cent. will tell harsh upon their poor condition.

"If it is at all necessary to have a cut in wages for National emergency ythis meeting of the workers requests the authorities concerned to allow them the full working time so that they may share the equal burden as borne by the fixed paid staff."

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"WE WANT THE BREAD OF LIBERTY."

(Continued from Page 4)

greatest consolation that I was doing what I felt to be right, the country was doing what it felt to be right, and thee country will have the additional satisfaction of knowing that it was not at least taking lives, it was giving lives; it was not making the British people directly suffer, it was suffering. Professor Gilbert Murray told me—I shall never forget that—I am paraphrasing his inimitable language. "You do not consider for one moment that we Englishmen do not suffer when thousands of your countrymen suffer, that we are so heartless?"

TOUCHING HEARTS.

I do not think so. I do know that you will suffer: but I want you to suffer because I want to touch your hearts; and when your hearts have been touched, will come the psychological moment for negotiation. Negotiation there always will be: if this time I have travelled all these miles in order to enter upon negotiation I thought that your countrymen Lord Irwin had sufficiently tried us through his ordinances, that he had sufficient evidence that thousands of men and women of India and that thousands of children had suffered; and that, ordinance or no ordinance, lathis or no laths, nothing would avail to stem the tide that was onrushing and to stem the passions that were rising in the breasts of the men and women of India who were thirsting for liberty.

WHAT CONGRESS STANDS FOR

Whilst there is yet a little sand left in the glass, I want you to understand what this Congress stands for. My life is at your disposal. The lives of all the members of the Working Committee, the all-India Congress Committee, are at your disposal. But remember that you have at your disposal the lives of all these dumb of this expression, but let me tell millions. I do not want to sacrifice those lives if I can possibly help it. Therefore, please remember that I will count no sacrifice too great if by chance I can pull through an honourable settlement. You will find me always having the greatest spirit of compromise if I can but fire you with the spirit that is working in the Congress, namely, that Indian must have real liberty. Call it by any name you like; a rose will smell as sweet by any other name, but it must be the rose of liberty that I want and not the artificial product. If your mind and the Congress mind, the mind of this Conference, and the mind of the British people, means the same thing by the same word, then you will find the amplest room for compromise, and you will find the Congress itself always in a compromising spirit. But so long as there is not that one mind, that one definition not one implication for the same word that you and I and we may be using so long there is no compromise possible. How can there be any compromise so long as we each one of us has a different definition for the same words that we may be using. It is impossible, Prime Minister, I want to suggest to you in all humility that it is utterly impossible then to find a meeting ground to find a ground where you can apply the spirit of compromise. And I am very grieved to have to say that up to now I have not been able to discover a common definition for the terms that we have been exchanging during all these weary weeks.

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER.

I was shown last week the Statute of Westminister by a sceptic, and he said: "Have you seen the definition of "Dominion" I read the definition of 'Dominion' and naturally I was not at all perplexed or shocked to see that the word 'Dominion' was exhaustively defined and it had not a general definition but a particular definition. It simply said: the word 'Dominion' shall include Australia, South Africa Canada and so on ending with the Irish Free State I do not think I noticed Egypt there. Then he said: "Do you see what your Dominion means?" It did not make any impression upon me. I do not mind what my Dominion means or what complete independence means. In a way I was relieved I said I am now relieved from having to quarrel about the word 'Dominion' because I am out of it. But I want complete independence, and even so many Englishmen have said "Yes, you can have complete independence but what is the meaning of complete independence and against we come to different definitions. Therefore, I saw the Congress claim is registered as complete independence.

One of your great statesman—I do not think I should give his name—was debating with me, and he said "Honestly I did not know that you meant this by complete independence." He ought to have known but he did not know. And I shall tell you what he did not know. When I said to him "I cannot be a partner in an Empire," he said. "Of course that is logical" I said. "But I want to become that. It is not as it shall be if I am compelled to, but I want to become a partner with Great Britain. I want to become a partner with the English people; but I want to enjoy precisely the same liberty that you and I want to seek this partnership not merely for the benefit of India, and not merely for mutual benefit. I want to seek this partnership in order that the great weight that is crushing the world to a om may be lifted from its shoulders."

ON FRIENDSHIP.

This took place ten or twelve days ago. Strange as it may appear, I got a note from another Englishman whom also you know and whom also you respect. Among many things, he writes. "I believe profoundly that the peace and happiness of mankind depend on our friendship," and, as if I would not understand that, he says, "Your people and mine" I must read to you what he also says. "And of all Indians you are the one that the real Englishman likes and understands.

He does not waste any works on flattery, and I do not think he has intended this last expression to flatter me. It will not flatter me in the slightest degree. There are many things in this note which, if I could share them with you, would perhaps make you understand better the significance you that when he writes this last sentence he does not mean me personally, I personally signify nothing, and I know I would mean nothing to any single Englishman; but I mean something to some Englishmen because I represent a cause, because I seek to represent a nation a great organisation which has made itself felt. That is the reason why he says this.

But then, if I could possibly find that working basis. Prime Minister, there is ample room for compromise. It is friendship I crave. My business is not to throw overboard the save-holder and tyrant. My philosophy forbids me to do so, and to-day the Congress has accepted that philosophy not as a creed as it is to me, but as a policy, because the Congress believes that it is the right and best thing for India nation of 350,000,000 to do.

A nation of 350 million people does not need the dagger of the assassin, it does not need the poison bowl, it does need the sword, the spear or the bullet. It needs simply a will of its own, an ability to say "No," and that nation is to-day learning to say "No."

WHAT NATION WANTS

But what is it that that nation does want. To summarily or at all to dismiss Englishmen? No Its mission is to-day to convert Englishmen. I do not want to break the bond between England and India but I do want to transform that bond. I want to transform that slavery into complete freedom for my country. Call it complete independence or whatever you like, I will not quarrel about that word, and even though my countrymen may dispute with me for having taken some other word. I shall be able to bear down that opposition so long as the content of the word that you may suggest to me bears the same meaning. Hence I have time without number to urge upon your attention that the safeguards that have been suggested are completely unsatisfactory. They are not in the interests of India.

WHAT EXPERTS SAY

Three experts from the Federation of Commerce and Industry have in their own manner, each in his different manner, told us of their expert experience—how utterly impossible it is for any body of responsible Ministers to tackle the problem of administration when 80 per cent of her resources are mortgaged irretriveably. Better than I could have show to you, they have shown out of the amplitude of their knowledge what these financial safeguards mean for India. They mean the complete cramping of India. They have discussed at this stable financial safeguards, but that includes necessarily the question of Defence and the question of the Army. Yet, while I say that the safeguards are unsatisfactory as they have been presented, I have not hesitated to say, and I do not hesitate to repeat that the Congress is pledged to giving safeguards, endorsing safeguards which may be demonstrated to be in the interests of India.

At one of the sittings of the Federal Structure Committee I had no business.

No hesitation in amplifying the Dominion and saying that those safeguards must be also of benefit to Great Britain, I do not want safeguards which are merely beneficial to India and prejudicial to the real interests of Great Britain. The interests of Great Britain will have to be sacrificed. The fancied interests of Great Britain will have to be sacrificed. The illegitimate interests of India will have to be sacrificed. The illegitimate interests of Great Britain will also have to be sacrificed.

DIFFERENT IMPLICATIONS

Therefore, again I repeat if we have the same meaning for the same word I will agree with Mr. Jayakar, with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other distinguished speakers who have spoken at this Conference. I will agree with them all that we have after all, after all these labours, reached a substantial measure of agreement,—but my despair, my grief is that I do not read the same words in the same light. The implications of the safeguards of Mr. Jayakar, I very much fear, are different from my implications and the implication of Mr. Jayakar and myself are perhaps only different from the implications that Sir Samuel Hoare, for instance, has in mind: I do not know. We have never really come to grips. We have never come to brass tacks as you put it, and I am anxious—I have been pining—to come to real grips and to brass tacks all these days and all these nights, and I have felt. "Why are we not coming nearer and nearer together, and why are we wasting our time in eloquence in oratory, in debating, and in scoring points?"

"PROBLEMS CANNOT BAFFLE ME"

Heaven knows, I have no desire to hear my own voice. Heaven knows I have no desire to take part in any debating. I know that liberty is made of sterner stuff, and I know that the freedom of India is made of much sterner stuff. We have problems that would baffle any statesman. We have problems that other nations have not to tackle. But they do not baffle me; they cannot baffle those who have been brought up in the Indian climate. Those problems are there with us. Just as we have to tackle out bubonic plague, we have to tackle the problem of malaria. We have to tackle, as you have not, the problem of snakes and scorpions, monkeys, tigers and lions. We have to tackle these problems because we have been brought up under them.

They do not baffle us. Somehow or other we have survived the ravages of these venomous reptiles and various creatures. So also shall we survive our problem and find a way out of these problem. But to-day you and we have come together at a Round Table, and we want to find a common formula which will work.

FOR COMPROMISE.

Please believe me that whilst I abate not a title of the claim that I have registered on behalf of the Congress, which I do not propose to repeat here, while I withdraw not one word of the speeches that I had to make at the Federal Structure Committee, I am here to consider every formula that British ingenuity can prepare every formula that the ingenuity of such constitutionalists as Mr. Sastri, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Muhammad Shafi and a host of other constitutionalists can weave into being.

I will not be baffled. I shall be here as long as I am required because I do not want to revive civil disobedience. I want to turn the Truce that was arrived at Delhi into a permanent settlement. (Applause). But for Heaven's sake give me, a srail man, 32 years gone, a little bit of a chance. Find a little corner for him and the organisation that he represents. You distrust that organisation, though you may seemingly trust me. Do not for one moment differentiate me from the organisation of which I am but a drop in the ocean. I am no greater than the organisation to which I belong. I am infinitely smaller than that organisation; and if you find me a place, if you trust me, I invite you to trust the Congress also. Your trust in me otherwise is a broken reed. I have no authority save what I derived from the Congress.

GOODBYE TO TERRORISM.

If you will work the Congress for all it is worth, then you can say goodbye to terrorism; then you will not need terrorism. To-day you have to fight the school of terrorists which is there with your discipline and organised terrorism, because you will be the facts or the writing on the wall. Will you not see the writing that there terrorists are writing with their blood? Will you not see that we do not want bread made of wheat, but we want bread of liberty; and without that liberty there are thousands to-day who are sworn not to give themselves peace or to give the country peace.

WRITING ON WALL.

I urge you then to read that writing on the wall. I ask you not to try the patience of a people known to be proverbially patient. We speak of the mild Hindu and the Mussalman also

(Continued on page 10)

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PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS AT PATNA

SYSTEMS OF INDIAN AND ISLAMIC THOUGHT

Sir Mahomed Fakruddin, Education Minister opened on Monday last the Seventh Philosophical Congress in the Senate Hall Patna after which Mr. Langley, Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, delivered the presidential address. Delegates from all parts of India including the Vice-Chancellors of the Bombay and Andhra Universities attended. The Conference Session will continue till December 23.

Sir M. Fakruddin in opening the Congress said in course of his speech:—

"Philosophy has a profound significance for life. Men try to understand life in order that they may live better. The systems of Indian and Islamic thoughts are thoroughly pragmatic and arose out of practical needs and if we seek a new light now it is in search of a formula which will interpret life better and enable us to live better and adjust ourselves more perfectly to our environment. Our political and social ideas which are rivetting our attention are but fragmentary and give only side views of what the soul of the race realy wants. We strive and wait for an illumination which will show us the right way and solve all our problems satisfactorily which will be the organising principle of our life as a whole. We are the inheriters of great ideals but these have to be harmonised and welded togetner into one comprehensive message for the race. Broken lights have done their work in the past, but India now demands an illumination which will bring together the split up colours into one synthetic whole. It is for you to formulate such a message and earn our gratitude.

ANCIENT GRANDEUR.

This learned congregation irresistibly sends our minds back to the remote times when Janak, the king of Ancient Mithila, used to hold such assemblies and of the discussions which used to take place in his court on the deepest problems of the soul and its relation with the oversoul. The reports of these discussions are still preserved in Indian sacred literature are among the richest treasures of this land They have not tarnished with the lapse of time but still burn with a bright glow. We still draw from these valuable records thoughts that enrich life and illumine the mysteries of existence. In the sixth century before the birth of Christ, Prince Sidhartha travelled all the way to Rajgriha, which is about 60 miles from this town, in search of teachers who could lead him to the knowledge of the Truth which emancipates man from the bonds of the flesh. And not far from the spot where he spent 6 years in austerity and meditation is the famous Bodh Gaya where he received the illumination he sought. Three great assemblies of Buddhist divines took place in this province; the first at Rajgriha immediately after Buddha's passing away which collected his sayings and rules of discipline; the second at Besar, ancient Vaisali, a hundred years after the first meeting, to consider some heresies which had sprung up; and the third in this city under the auspices of the great Asoka which resulted in an unprecedented revival of the old faith which was promulgated to distant corners of Asia under royal patronage. We still read the history of those times in stone-cut records of Asoka's proclamations. We have laid here in Patna the foundation of a University which when fully developed will be reminiscent of the traditions of Nalanda and Vikramsila, both of which flourished in this province and drew students from China and other parts of Asia. A little imagination will carry us back to the glorious traditions under the glamour of which we are meeting and let me hope that this session of the Philosophical Congress will be worthy of the great past which breeds over us and that the discussions which will take place in the various sections will be inspired by the spiritual heritage which has been handed down to us. I feel confident that your deliberations will bring a new illumination which will be of great benefit in solving for us the problems of life."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Presiding over the Philosophical Congress Prof. G. H. Langley in course of his speech said:—

"It will, I think, be agreed that every nation of the world is at the present time confronted with great problems. The nations of the West appear to be in the trough of post-war depression, and Eastern nations seem to be suffering from the birth pangs of awakening life. All are confonted with problems that more than tax the minds of their greatest men. But the comfort is that our great men, although called to cooperate in the work of regeneratng society, have not to depend on their own resources. They are only by their knowledge of human relations to create the conditions in which the forces of the Universe can carry on their work. Even this is difficult, as the members of the Round Table Conference must be aware, but it is not impossible. The situation is analogous to that which exists when disease threatens to carry away the inhabitants of a village. Then natural laws are operating for the destruction of individuals, but let those who understand change the conditions and the same forces may begin to promote their health. What the Universe demands (and in this demand it is insistent) is that the discomforting facts of the situation should be fearlessly faced. So it is with the affairs of nations. The ultimate hope is in the eternal resources of the Universe and these are adequate for the work of creating an increasingly rich and satisfying experience. There may be economic depression and shortage of many things, but there is no shortage in these great resources. If we are prepared to confront our difficulties and to make such changes as are neccesary in the spatio-temporal processes which we control. the natural, moral and spiritual forces of the Universe will carry on their regenerating work.

THE GOAL.

Therefore, let all who are wise strive to change conditions in such a way that the forces operate for the greatest good of men. And let us also remember the way in which they operate. They create, conserve evolve, and enrich temporal entities and experiences. They work for the healing of divisions and the overcoming of conflicts by creating progressive advance. Unfortunately, when confronted with difficult situations such as those with which we are familiar, we are so frequently unable to see the larger issues. We concentrate too often merely upon questions of compromise, thinking of what we have to give up to satisfy other parties to the agreement and regarding it as sheer loss. Fortunately however this is a very partial view. Compromise there must be, but the purpose of compromise should be to affect the situation in such a way that the great powers of the Universe can operate for the good of all parties. This must happen whenever, with faith, good men and true face difficult situations with sincerity and singleness of purpose. By their wisdom and insight they must avoid disaster and bring into being conditions in which, from apparently discordant elements the spiritual powers pervading the Universe will create new unities making for progress in the attainment of the good."

of common birth—do you suppose that all these will count for nothing?

Were Hindus and Mussalmans and Sikhs always at war with one another when there was no British rule when there was no English face seen there? We have chapter and verse given to us by Hindu historians and by Mussalman historians to say that we were living in comparative peace even then. And Hindus and Mussalmans in the villages are not given to-day quarrelling. In those days they were not known to quarrel at all. The late Maulana Muhammad Ali often used to tell me, and he was himself a bit of an historian. He said:—'If God', "Allah" as he called God gives me life.—I propose to write the history of Mussalman rule in India; and then I will show through documents that the British people have preserved that Aurengzeb was not so vile as he has been painted by the British historian; that the Mogul rule was not so bad as it has been shown to us in British history: and so on. And so have Hindu historians written.

"CO-EVIL."

This quarrel is not old; this quarrel is co-evil with this acute shame. Dare to say it is co-evil with the British advent, and immediately this relationship, the unfortunate, artificial, unnatural relationship between Great Britain and India is transformed into a natural relationship, when it becomes, if it does become, a voluntary partnership to be given up, to be dissolved at the will of either party, when it becomes that you will find that Hindus, Mussalmans, Sikhs, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Christians, untouchables, will all live together as one man.

I want to say the word about the Princes, and I shall have done. I have not said much about the Princes, nor do I intend to say much to-night about the Princes, but I should be wronging them and I should be wronging the Congress if I did not register my claim, not with the Round Table Conference but with the Princess. It is open to the Princes to give their terms on which they will join the Federation. I have appealed to them to make the path easy for those who inhabit the other part of India, and therefore, I can only make these suggestions for their favourable consideration, for their earnest consideration. I think that if they accepted, no matter what they are, but some fundamental rights as the common property of all India, and if they accepted that position and allowed those rights to be tested by the Court, which will be again of their own creation, and if they introduced elements only elements of representation on behalf of their subjects, I think that they would have gone a long way to their subjects. They would have gone a long way to show to the world and to show to the whole of India that they are also fired with a democratic spirit, that they do not want to remain undiluted autocrats, but that they want to become constitutional monarchs even as King George of Great Britain is.

Sir, a note has been placed in my hands by my friend, Sir Abdul Qualyam, and he says, will not I say one word about the Frontier Province. I will, and it is this. Let India get what she is entitled to and what she can really take, but whatever she gets, whenever she gets it, let the Frontier Province get complete autonomy to-day. That Frontier will then be a standing demonstration to the whole of India, and therefore the whole vote of the Congress will be given in favour of the Frontier Province getting provincial autonomy to-morrow. Prime Minister, if you can possibly get your Cabinet to endorse the proposition that from to-morrow the Frontier Province becomes a full-fledged autonomous province, I shall than have a proper footing amongst the Frontier tribes and convene them to my assistance when those over the border cast an evil eye on India.

THANKS TO ALL.

Last of all, my last is a pleasant task for me. This is perhaps the last time that I shall be sitting with you at negotiations. It is not that I want that, I want to sit at the same table with you in your closets and to negotiate and to plead with you and to go down on bended knee before I take the final leap and final plunge.

But whether I have the good fortune to continue to tender my co-operation or not does not depend upon me. It largely depends upon you. But it may not even depend upon you. It depends upon so many circumstances over which neither your nor we may have any control whatsoever. Then let me perform this pleasant task of giving my thanks to all from Their Majesties down to the poorest men in the East—and where I have taken up my habitation.

In that settlement which represents the poor people of the East End of London, I have become one of them. They have accepted me as a member, and as a favoured member of their family. It will be one of the richest treasures that I shall carry with me. Here too I have found nothing but courtesy and nothing but a genuine affection from all with whom I have come in touch, I have come in touch with so many Englishmen. It has been a priceless privilege to me. They have listened to what must have often appeared to them to be unpleasant, although it was truce. Although I have often been obliged to say these things to them, they have never shown the slightest impatience or irritation. It is impossible for me to forget these things.

No matter what baffles me, no matter what the fortunes may be of this Round Table Conference, one thing I shall certainly carry with me that is, that from bign to low I have found nothing but the utmost courtesy and the utmost affection. I consider that it was well-worth my paying this visit to England in order to find this human affection. (Applause). It has enhanced, it has deepened my irresponsible faith in human nature that although Englishmen and Englishwomen have been fed upon lies so often that I see disfiguring your Press, that although in Lancashire the Lancashire people had perhaps some reason for becoming irritated against me. I found no [illegible] and no resentment even in the operatives. The operatives, men and women, hugged me. They treated me as one of their own. I shall never forget that.

I am carrying with me thousands upon thousands of English friendships. I do not know them but I read that affection in their eyes as early in the morning I walk through your streets. All this hospitality, all this kindness will never be effaced from my memory no matter what befalls my unhappy land. I thank you for your forbearance. (Applause).

"WE WANT THE BREAD OF LIBERTY."

(Continued from page 9.)

by contact good or evil with the Hindu has himself become mild. And that mention of the Mussalman brings me to the baffling problem of Minorities. Believe me, that problem exists here and I repeat what I used to say in India—I have not forgotten those words—that without the problem of Minorities being solved there is no Swaraj for India, there is no freedom of India, I know that: I realise it; and yet I came here in the hope perchance that I might be able to pull through a solution here.

But I do not despair of some day or other living solution in connection with the Minorities problem. I repeat what I have said elsewhere that so long as the wedge in the shape of foreign rule divides community from community and class from class, there will be no real living solution: there will be no living friendship between these communities. It will be after all and at best a paper solution. But immediately you withdraw that wedge, the domestic ties, the domestic affections, the knowledge

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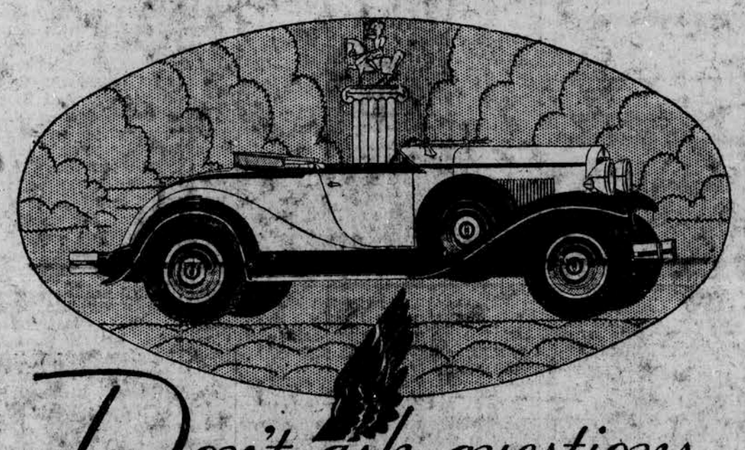

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Truth About "Khudai Khidmatgars."

GARBLED REPORTS IN ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS REFUTED BY WOMAN ON SPOT.

"A WONDER, HOW A MARTIAL RACE HAS ADOPTED TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE AS ITS IDEALS."

The garbled and incorrect reports about the activities of the Frontier organisation called "the Khudai Khidmatgars" popularly known as the Red Shirts", dished out, in the Anglo-Indian Press for public consumption have been emphatically refuted by a woman worker who had been deputed by Mahatma Gandhi to establish a sympathetic contact with the Frontier.

In an exclusive interview with a "Chronicle" reporter she gave a graphic discription of the propaganda carried on by the "Frontier Gandhi" and his band of devoted and selfless workers'.

"A finer type of manhood, it would be difficult to find amongst any other nations of the world, and the Pathan women are working independently for the freedom of the country. They are making rapid progress in Education and Social reform and it is a wonder, how a martial people like the pathans who lived and died by the sword and banded together for Gandhiji's ideals of Truth and non-violence."

She characterised the allegations in the English and Anglo-Indian press against Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his followers as "coloured with their own political bias". The movement, she remarked, has caught the imagination of the people—men, women and children.

She quoted from the notes in her diary in which she had entered important events during her visit to several places, showing the nature of the Red Shirts propaganda and how garbled and incorrect reports about it were supplied to the English newspapers. She said:—

FINE TYPE OF MANHOOD.

The Frontier Province has been shut off from the rest of India and reports have been spread on either side which in reality have no foundation. The Pathan has always been described as a semisavage who has certain virtues but is not capable of carrying on his own government, or of behaving generally in a way which is supposed to be the hallmark of a civilised man, that is, in his attitude towards women.

Having studied him in his home life, in his peaceful efforts in the emancipation of his country, I have come to the conclusion that a finer type of manhood, it would be difficult to find amongst any other nation of the world.

KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS.

I particularly want to emphasise the true nature of the activities of that wonderful organisation of the Khudai Khidmatgars under Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Those who read the official reports of lurid descriptions of the intentions of the Khudai Khidmatgars mentioned in the British Press would think that the Khudai Khidmatgars had banded together simply for destroying law and order. Nothing is farther from the truth.

NON-VIOLENCE.

This organisation is the more wonderful when one thinks that a martial people like the Pathans who have throughout their history lived by the sword and have died by the sword, should today disdain even to hold a stick in their hands, when they have taken up the work of making their people self-reliant and self-respecting by the emancipation of their land.

They do not count their followers by hundreds, their number is said to be about three lakhs in a population of twenty-seven lakhs.

This in itself is an achievement that such a large percentage of the population is banded together for Mahatma Gandhi's ideals of truth and non-violence.

"PRIDE OF AFGHANS.

The glory of this achievement goes to one man—Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, who is known to his people as "Fakre Afghan" (the pride of Afghan). His popularity both amongst his followers and the people is, I think, due to his love for them. In fact his sincerity and genuineness have caught their imagination. He talks to them not as a leader, but as one of themselves—a simple worker. No sacrifice is even wasted and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has given to his people in the 37 years of his life the best part of his health and wealth. When one has lived on the Frontier it is not difficult to realise how lakhs of his people are kept together by the silken bond of love.

BOLSHEVIK BOGEY.

False accusations are being made against the Khudai Khidmatgars of having banded together through Bolshevik influence. Any suggestion that the Khudai Khidmatgars are in connection with the Russian movement may be good enough to terrify the non-Indian public but to the Indian public the absurdity of it is too evident.

Having come in contact with the humblest of them in the course of my daily conversations, I have no doubt in my mind that they are interested neither in the Bolshevik scheme nor have they the faintest idea of its existence.

DISCIPLINE.

To carry out their ideal of peace for freedom they who were soldiers before adhere to their military organisation with complete discipline. To quote a responsible official, the Khudai Khidmatgars have a military organisation with officers and uniform, belt and badge complete and they move through the country in military formation. The officers have whistles and there is a loose form of drill.

This movement is growing in popularity amongst the adjacent in dependent tribes and in Peshawar city there are many Afridis, Shinwaris, Ningraharies, etc., domiciled in some cases in the city, who belong to the Khudai Khidmatgar organisation. It is this effect of the Khudai Khidmatgars on the inhabitants of the independent territories which is looked upon with suspicion by the Frontier Government.

Every Friday regularly there is a parade of the Khudai Khidmatgars everywhere in the province and the authorities have forbidden these parades to take place from where they can be watched by regular soldiers of the Indian Army.

SCRAMBLE FOR PICKETING.

The Khudai Khidmatgars "are self-supporting and it is not correct to say, as has been frequently alleged in the British press, that they are financed from outside. In fact the offer of money for the services rendered to his mother land is considered to be an insult by the Frontier Pathan. I have known them walk ten miles carrying their meagre meal to offer their services as pickets. There is a regular scramble for picketing and they feel disappointed when they are told that they will be engaged later on.

"BLACK SHIRTS".

Further, this movement is not merely confined to Mahomedans, but it has been taken up by other communities in several Frontier districts, particularly in Bannu, where there is a section of the Khudai Khidmatgars known as "Black Shirts" under the leadership of Sardar Ram Singh. In some villages I had the pleasure of seeing a band of Khudai Khidmatgars, led by Hindu officers.

WOMEN'S ROLL.

In a country where chivalry is looked upon a necessary virtue in men, it follows that the women must be high spirited and have ideals of their own. The Pathan women, independently of the men are also working for the freedom of the country. They gratefully acknowledged the sympathetic interest of their Indian sisters in their welfare and are so eager to learn from them how they can carry on the campaign against foreign cloth. They showed their enthusiasm in the women's meetings and unanimously passed resolutions not to touch foreign cloth till the country was free.

KHADI.

Usually at the end of the meetings many women come forward to give their names as Congress members. They are beginning to realise that the greatest help they can give to the country is through Khadi. In a village in Kohat district at a women's meeting they unanimously passed a resolution not only to wear Khaddar but to supply yarn to the village weavers to help them.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL REFORM.

In Charsadda Tahsil, of which we hear so much from official reports, the women are awake to the need of education and a girls' school has been started with the hopes that all the other districts will follow their example. Unfortunately the province, being so poor, demands a great deal of self-sacrifice on the part of the people to collect substantial sum for this purpose.

Naturally as the women have awakened to the need of education, they realise that for centuries as women they have been suffering from great social disabilities which have hampered the progress of their people. In the village of Narlal, in Kohat district, a women's meeting passed a resolution condemning the evil custom of selling their daughters in marriage to the highest bidder and unanimously decided that the custom should be abolished and they persuaded their men folk to put this resolution in practice.

To give a further idea of the women's interest in the national movement, I might mention that there are thousands of women Khudai Khidmatgars. They also have taken the solemn vow of the Khudai Khidmatgars.

"I swear that the greater the hardship the greater will be the saerifice I shall make."

CONSOLIDATING SANATAN DHARMA.

An Appeal To Swarajya Sangha Parishad.

In the course of a letter to the President, Akhilbharatiya Chaturwarna Swarajya Sangha Parishad (in session), Calcutta, the Secretary of the Sanatan Dharma Jagatprabha Mandal, Bombay, says:

The Mandal congratulates the Parishad and wishes it success in its attempts to consolidate the different forces of Sanatan Dharma Prathas.

The following are some of the resolutions passed at a meeting of our Mandal and I hope the Parishad will whole-heartedly support them.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) All castes, sects and Sampradayas should be made to organise to confederate, as far as possible, with each other and to form a Federal Governing Body to conduct the affairs of Hindu religion of the world in all respects.

(2) All religious institutions such as Temples, Schools, Ashrams, Tirthas, etc., created and maintained on offerings, donations, charities, etc., for the purpose of religion, should be taken as the absolute property of the Sanatan Dharma and the management of the same should be absolutely conducted by respective Sampradayas or their nominated representatives or in their absence by Dharma Sabhas of the places and they should be made accessible to all devotees for Darashana and other religious performances as allowable by respective Sampradayas.

(3) Sanatan Dharma Dalas for different functions be made to form at every village, town and city to work under the guidance of respective Dharma Sabhas of the places.

BOMBAY LAW COLLEGE SCORES AGAIN

Inter University Debate

The seventh All-India Inter-Collegiate Debate was held at Aligarh under the auspices of the Muslim University Union on December 14. There were 26 competitors, representing various universities, namely: Bombay, Punjab, Delhi, Agra, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow and Aligarh.

There were six representatives from the Bombay colleges alone, two of them being from the Government Law College, Bombay; two from Ismail College, Andheri and two from St. Xavier's College. The standard of debate was high and the debate lasted from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. Ten minutes were allotted to each speaker. Prof. Halim of Aligarh University, Principal Saidaine of the Training College, Aligarh and Mr. Razvi, Deputy Collector, Aligarh acted as Judges.

Messrs. G.G. Shimoga and J. N. Jaini secured for the Law College, Bombay, the All-India Inter-Collegiate Competitive Debate Trophy, a silver model of a mosque in silver, for the best represented college in India. This is the second time in succession that the Law College, Bombay wins the All-India Inter-Collegiate Debate Trophy. The winners last year were Messrs. A.R. Dawood and G.G. Shimoga.

The subject of the debate was "That in the opinion of this House, Dictatorship and not Democracy is the need of the present-day World."

MARATHI KAVI SAMMELAN.

The Secretary, second Madhya Bharatiya Marathi Kavi Sammelan, Ujjain, wires under date December 26:—

"The second Madhya Bharatiya Marathi Kavi Sammelan began its session yesterday at 3 o'clock under the presidency of Mr. N.C Kelkar in the Assembly Hall of the Madhav College. About 300 delegates from Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Baroda, Junagadh, etc., were present. Principal Govind Sadashiv Apte made his speech as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. After Mr. Kelkar's presidential address had been delivered the Sammelan adjourned till to-morrow."—A.P.

FEDERATION OF ANOMALIES.

(Continued from page 6.)

Princes. The Princes are unwilling to make the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court become operative in this respect. The fifth reason is that the States people are being dissociated from the Central Government. The Central Indian Government was responsible to protect them against misrule. This obligation of the Central Indian Government is now being transferred to a single authority, viz.: the Viceroy. Obligations cannot be transferred without the consent of those to whom they are due. The States people are not at all consulted in the transfer of the obligation. They have, therefore, to protest against this transfer of paramountcy from the Central Indian Government. The sixth reason is that the influence of this National Government would not be brought to bear upon the Indian States, no pressure can be exercised and no repercussions in the States would follow by reason of this constitutional dismemberment of the States from the Central British Indian Government. The hope, therefore, of any constitutional advance is not only deferred but is completely shattered. The seventh reason is that by reason of direct relations the autocracy of the Princes is completely entrenched; by reason of the additional sovereign powers which the Princes would get in the Federal Government and the prestige and authority they would wield through their nominees, and their weightage they would have become still more autocratic and the people in the States would be placed in a more disadvantageous position than they are to-day.

TAGORE JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

Representatives Of All Universities To Participate

(From A Correspondent.)

It is in the fitness of things that the Rabindra Jayanti celebrations should assume All-India proportions and the whole nation as one man should on this happy occasion bow down its head in deep reverence to its heary headed Poet who, for the last fifty years without a break, has been voicing its dreams and fears, its hopes and aspirations more richly and abundantly than anybody else in the line. Besides the programme arranged by the Tagore Septuagenary Committee, almost all the civic, academic and cultural bodies of Calcutta are vying with one another to pay their tribute of homage to the Poet. The Calcutta Corporation, Bangiya Sahitya Parishat and Hindi Sahitya Parishat, to name only a few, are going to present him with addresses, while the Calcutta University will hold an academic reception in his honour. The students of different colleges and schools have been arranging an elaborate programme of their own for the Tagore Week. Along with Calcutta, many prominent cities of India such as Delhi, Patna, Jamalpur, Muzzapur and Sylhet are celebrating the event in a befitting manner. The Madras Corporation has sent a wire of felicitation to the poet. Almost all the Universities and allied institutions all over India are sending delegates to participate in these celebrations. Mr. H. K. Bhattacharjee, Professor, D. V. College, Lahore, Rai N. K. Sen Bahadur, Registrar, Delhi University, Principal, A. B. Dhurba, Pro Vice-Chancellor, Benares University, along with five other Professors, Lt.-Col. Dr. H. Suhrawardy, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University with Dr. Pramatha Banerjee, Dr. Radhakumud Mukerjee, Rev. John Mckenzie, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, Dr. Md. Shahidullah along with Mr. Charu Bandopadhyaya and three other eminent professors, Pt. Amarnath Jha with another professor and Prof. K. Zachariah will represent the Punjab, Delhi, Benares, Calcutta, Lucknow, Bombay, Dacca, Allahabad and Madras Universities respectively at the ensuing celebrations.

A. I. Sahitya Sammelan

The Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Sahitya Sammelan, Jhansi, writes:—

The programme of the 21st session of the All-India Sahitya Sammelan, Jhansi is as follows:—

28th instant: The Subjects Committee's sittings; Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Conference.

29th inst.: Science, Literature Conferences; Sampadak Sammelan Drama.

30th inst.: Philosophy Litcrature Conference; Kavi Sammelan Drama.

31st inst.: History, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Conferences; Kavi Sammelan volunteers' arrangement will be at the station. The delegation fee is Rs. 3.

MAHARAJA OF ORCHHA TO BE PRESENT.

A deputation consisting of Mr. B. Brindabanlal Verma, President Reception Committee; Pandit Purshottam Narayan Chaube, Chairman Municipal Board Lalitpur and B. Beniprashad, editor "Hind Rajasthan," waited upon His Highness Swai Mahendra Maharaja Virsinghju Deo of Orchha in behalf of the Sammelan. The Maharaja agreed to extend his patronage to the cause of the Sammelan at Jhansi. He is expected to be present the occasion.

ALIGARH MUSLIM GIRL'S COLLEGE

Deputation In Bombay To Raise Funds

The Secretary of the deputation writes:—

"A deputation consisting of M. Abdul Quadir, Hamid Hassan and M. A. Sheikh, reached Bombay on 20th instant, and will stay here till the 3rd. January next. Its object is to raise funds for the Girls' Intermediate College at Aligarh, which is at present passing through a great financial difficulties.

There is, at Aligarh, a Muslim Girls' Intermediate College which is rendering a useful service to the cause of education among the Muslim females. It is the only institution of its kind, built by the Mussalmans and generously supported by the other communities. We need hardly emphasise the need for the promulgation of education among the Muslim womenfolk of India, and we need hardly impress upon the Bombay Public the desirability of spreading education amongst the women for it is to its women that Bombay owes so much. The deputation will visit everybody interested in the cause of education and it is their firm conviction that the economic depression has not effected the characteristic generosity of the Public of Bombay."

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How Christendom Celebrated Yuletide

CONCRETE CASES OF "PEACE ON EARTH AND GOODWILL TO MANKIND."!

Youth Kills Parents And Injures Brother: Several Die Of Assaults, Poison And Liquor: 12 Killed In Revolt In Santiago.

130 PERISH IN STREET ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Decr. 27.

The Christmas of 1931 has been characterised by usual crop of tragedies and comedies throughout the world, ranging from Britain's warmest Christmas for seven years to a Christmas day revolt in Chile, and the most outstanding among them are contained in the following messages:

New York.—There were 200 deaths on Christmastide in the United States, 130 of which were the result of car smashes and 9 due to poison and liquor.

Cape Town.—26 persons were killed on the Christmas Day in South Africa from accidents and assaults.

Belgrade.—A young man belonging to one of the best families shot dead his father and mother, seriously injured his brother and then committed suicide.

Santiago.—12 Communists have been killed, it is believed in a revolt against the Chilean Government.

MADRAS SELF-RESPECT CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Decr. 26.

The first session of the Madras Self-Respect Conference was held to-day in the Pachayappa's College Hall. The President in his address emphasised that the aim of the self-respect movement was the destruction of division among people into higher and lower classes based on caste distinctions. While the Congress, according to him, stood for religious neutrality and retention of caste-system, the self-respect movement believed in self-determination and equality.—A.P.

"India's Last Struggle"

A QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH!

— Wait For Mahatma's Orders.

"TIME TO FULFILL PLEDGE HAS COME."

For the first time after the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Bombay witnessed a complete 'Hartal' declared on Sunday, as a mark of protest against the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Sherwani.

There was an unusually large crowd on the Azad Maidan in the morning when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, hoisted the National Flag and made a stirring speech in which he declared that the struggle now before the country will be the last one.

"We have before us a struggle in which we can embrace honourable death so that it may give a new life to our country," he said feelingly prophesying that the Truce was fast coming to an end.

Following the Flag salutation, the people gathered on the occasion, gave vent to wild demonstrations affording a glimpse of the old Civil Disobedience days.

The ceremony commenced with the singing of Bande Matram, which was followed by the hoisting of the Flag by Sardar Villabh bhai. The crowds lustily cheered the Sardar, as he unfurled the Tri-coloured Flag. The crowd then sang in chorus "Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara."

FULFILL YOUR PLEDGE.

Addressing the huge gathering Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said: "The Senapati of the Hindustani Seva Dal is now in Naini Jail. In the ordinary warfare with the usual weapons of destruction it is the soldier who faces the opponent first, and the turn of the General comes last, but in the fight of Satyagraha it is the general who is removed first from the rank of fighters. But that is no cause for mourning.

As a matter of fact, a Satyagrahi rejoices in the suffering that falls to his lot. Pandit Jawaharlal has left his message to the Nation, which you all must have read. He has reminded you that you are pledged to fight till Freedom is won. He expects you to fulfill that promise. He wants you to fight until you have a spark of life in you.

WAIT FOR MAHATMA'S ARRIVAL.

"But the great leader of India is arriving to-morrow. One party to the Delhi Agreement is in England and that is the weaker party. The other and the stronger party to that Agreement is now on his way to India. You have to prepare yourself for his reception. I am glad we were able to pull on with the Truce so long. We are now waiting for him. The arrests of these leaders are somewhat premature. But we must wait for the orders of the Mahatma. We shall leave the responsibility to declare the Truce over to him.

WAIT FOR MAHATMA'S ORDER.

"Now, it is a question of life and death to us. The struggle that is now before us will be the last. It will end either in our final victory or India will be wiped out of existence. Our victory will mean our giving a lesson to the world. That will be the lesson of "Ahimsa." It will do greater good to humanity than all the Disarmament Conferences. It will end the regime of armaments, and violent weapons.

"There are thousands of unemployed people in Bombay, there are crores of them in the country. We have to put an end to this state of affairs. We thought the time would come when we would be able to lead an honourable life, when all our misery would end. But now we have before us a struggle in which we can embrace honourable death so that it may give live and freedom to our country. May God give you the requisite strength and courage to face the struggle and sacrifice in it cheerfully."

ALL OVER A DEAD FOWL.

TROUBLE AVERTED IN KASHMIR.

The Publicity Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State wires under date December 26:—

About 2,000 persons gathered at village Bharing on hearing a rumour to the effect that a dead fowl had been thrown into the village mosque. The authorities with the assistance of leading Zamindars of the place succeeded in dissuading the mob from taking the law into their own hands and in persuading the Sikhs, whom the Muslims accused of having committed the sacrilegious act, to tender apology, which was well received from all quarters.

The Sikhs later withdrew a dacoity case alleged to be an offshoot of this incident and which they had instituted against the Muslims for plundering a shop and robbing a Sikh woman of her ornaments. No breach of the peace is now apprehended.—A.P.

MUSLIMS WARNED.

Repercussion Of Kashmir Agitation.

UNITY, PANACEA FOR INDIA'S ILLS.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The Riyasti Hindu Hiteshi Sammelan opened here this afternoon and was attended by over 2,000 persons. The President of the Reception Committee, Rai Bahadur Bakhsi Sohanlal said that Muslim agitation in Kashmir was engineered by the best of Muslim brains, and promoted by British and Anglo-Indian newspapers and financed by agencies bigger than they could dream of. There was a distinct political motive, namely of pan-Islamism. They had assembled to discuss the problem of Kashmir State, Hindus in Muslim States and of the Punjab Hindus.

Rao Raja Gopalsingh Rathore in his presidential address said that when Muslims became more educated than they were at present and Hindus became more brave, there would be unity between the two communities, and until unity was attained they would fall victims to others' onslaught. The day unfortunately was far off when Hindus' and Muslims would be united. He warned Muslims that their agitation against Kashmir would also have repercussion on Muslim rulers in India. He appealed to Hindu rulers to help the Hindu religion, as Muslim rulers were helping Islam. He complained that Hindu rulers were remaining neutral.

A MINOR QUARREL.

When the Riyasti Hindu Hitaishi Sammelan procession was passing through Anarkali yesterday afternoon, a minor quarrel between a Hindu volunter and a Muslim youth developed into a fracas as a result of which he died after midnight.

HARTAL AS PROTEST.

As soon as the news of the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Sherwani reached here, the Congress announced that a hartal would be observed to-day as a protest against their arrest. This morning a few shops have opened so far and a partial hartal is being observed.—A. P.

A POST OFFICE SENSATION

Mysterious Disappearance Of Registered Packets

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Coinciding with the usual number of Christmas road and indoor accidents, Britain has been the scene of three daring coups during the holidays, chief of which is a mysterious disappearance of seven packets of registered letters from mailbags consigned from New York to Newcastle. The Liner "Europa" called at Southamption and transhipped 300 mailbags which were put in train for Newcastle. When the mans were examined at Birmingham, however, it was discovered that a registered letter mail-bag had been torn open with knife, and seven packages had been removed. The post office and police officials who are utterly without clues believe that the robbery is the work of experts, and express the opinion that it is extremely unlikely that the coup was carried out in Britian as it is impossible that bag could have been ripped open while being transferred from the liner to the railway van, and as the van locks show no sign of having been tampered with.

REWARD OF £800.

Meanwhile £800 reward is being offered for the recovery of £8,000 worth of jewellery which was sent by registered post by a Hatton Garden firm on 23rd December, and when delivered a Regent Street on 24th Decembe the jewels were missing.

Another audacious theft occurred near Liverpool with a mysterious overnight disappearance of a safe weighing several hundred weights and containing several hundreds sterling worth of Christmas takings from Bootle Post Office. The empty safe was subsequently found in a nearby field. —Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Gujerat P. C. C. Recommends C. Rajagopalachartar.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 27.

The Gujerat Probincial Congress Committee has finally relommended Mr. C. Rajagopalacharia for the Presidentship of the forthcoming session of the Congress. A. P.

Serious Tobogganing Accidents.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Decr. 26.

Cologne.—Christmas festivities were marred by a series of tobogganing accidents in the Hills near Cologne in which 17 people were injured, some seriously. Skating and other winter sports are in full swing in Western Germany, following several days' keen frost and shipping on the river Main is held up by ice since the beginning of the week.

Sheffield Shield Matches.

LONDON, Decr. 26.

Melbourne.—The following is to-day's closing score in the Sheffield Shield Match between New South Wales and Victoria which commenced on Thursday. New South Wales 276 and 248 for 9 (Leabeater 56). Victoria 103 (Oreilly 5 for 22).

S. AUSTRALIA V. QUEENSLAND.

Adelaide.—The following is to-day's closing score in the Sheffield Shield Match between South Australia and Queensland. South Australia 421 and 58 for no loss. Queensland 267 (Oxenham 82, Sides 74, Lee 4 for 39). —Reuter.

A Strange Mishap To Train In France.

LONDON, Decr. 26.

Paris.—A strange mishap has occurred to a train in Landes, when the engine and carriages lost each other in the fog. During the 20-minutes' run from Mont-de-Marsan to Saint Sever, the coupling between the engine and the train broke, and the carriages were left stationary on the line where they remained until the engine-driver discovered his loss when his attention was drawn by the stationmaster. He returned through the fog and picked them up again.—Reuter.

PAY MAXIMUM PRICE FOR FREEDOM.

Sjt. Bose's Tour In Maharashtra

(From A Correspondent)

SATARA, Dec. 27.

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, after visiting fort Sinhgad on Friday started in the afternoon for Satara. On his way, he haulted at Wai for a few minutes where crowds awaited him. After he was profusely garlanded Sjt. Bose made a brief speech in the Gandhi Chowk. Leaving Wai at moonrise the party reached Satara at 8 o'clock. 7,000 persons had gathered in the maidan to hear him. Sjt. Bose delivered a thrilling message. The burden of which was that if India wanted freedom the people must pay the maximum price by facing repression in the bigger struggle ahead. As such, the speaker welcomed Government's policy of repression and opined that it was sure to prove paying as in the case of Ireland.

Sjt. Bose then proceeded to arad where he addressed a monster meeting on the sands of the river Krishna after midnight. Returning to Satara at dawn on Saturday Sjt. Bose motored to Jaswad near the Purandar Fort 'en route' Sholapur.

SJT. BOSE AT SHOLAPUR.

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 26.

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose arrived here this evening by the passenger. Dr. Antrolikar, President, Sholapur Congress Committe received him on the platform.

ABBAS HILMY.

Aspiring For Throne Of Syria?

OFFICIAL FRENCH DENIAL

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Amman.—Abbas Hilmy who arrived in Jerusalem on a few days' visit, earlier in the week, was given an enthusiastic reception on his arrival here, as a guest of Emir Abdullah. Rumour persists that he is ambitious for the throne of Syria, although this is officially denied by the French Foreign Office together with all statements hinting at an early restoration of the Syrian monarchy. —Reuter.

HOW THIEVES ENJOYED HAPPY X'MAS FEAST.

Roost Of Poultry Gassed.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Cologne.—A new use for poison gas was found by thieves, who raided the poultry farm at Rheinkassel near Cologne on the X'mas night. They apparently introduced gas into a large roost by means of pipe pushed through a hole in a wall. Over 400 hens were gassed and carried off. The owner of the farm was sleeping in the house quite close to the roost but did not hear the sound. —Reuter.

ILLUMINANT GAS FROM COFFEE BEAN?

Rio De Janeiro's Novel Experiment.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Rio De Janeiro.—The streets of Rio De Janeiro may be lit by the "coffee gas" as a result of the Gas Company's experiments to obtain illuminant gas from the coffee bean in order to use up Brazil's surplus coffee production. —Reuter.

(Continued from Column 7.)

wait for a couple of years till the scheme was completed but they wanted Britain to go on with the work and not to waste time. He warned the people not to accept any instalment like provincial autonomy because "If we swallow this pill we will be kept waiting, I do not know for how long."

Concluding Mr. Jayakar again repeated: "Do not for a moment believe that the work is bound to succeed or to fail. It all lies in our hands and more in our unity. If we can today make a united demand in which all sections join I believe it will be very difficult for long for Britain to say "no" to it. For achieving unity among ourselves those who claim 16 annas will have to agree to 14 annas and I for one believe in the words of a great leader "take the 14 annas and fight for the remaining two annas."

Mr. Jayakar made a casual reference to the present situation in the country and said that they all deplored it. He was however not prepared to make any statement till he had studied the situation carefully and consulted his friends which he hoped to do in a couple of weeks.

FIGHT, THE ONLY HOPE.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Vice-President proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker said that he hoped when Mr. Jayakar studied the difficult situation now developing in the country all his hopes of good results coming out of the Committees would vanish. The speaker listened to the hopeful views that Mr. Jayakar was expressing and at the same time thought of the Ordinances that were flung all over the country and it made him feel whether two of them were not living in the antipodes. Whether he and the speaker did not belong to two different hemispheres, but he had always believed in Mr. Jayakar's sincerity and had not the least doubt that when Mr. Jayakar carefully studied the situation he would come to feel that there was no hope and the only hope was a grim and bitter fight ahead.

"Mr. Jayakar In Midstream."

HOPES TO CROSS IT "WITH CLOSED EYES"

Two diametrically opposite views about the ultimate result of the Round Table Conference were expressed at a reception accorded to Mr. M. R. Jayakar by the Young Men's Hindu Association on Saturday morning.

Making his first public utterance Mr. Jayakar, the President of the Association expressed the hope that the London conference would yield good results.

On the other hand, Mr. K. M. Munshi, the vice-President declared his conviction that the only hope for the country was a grim and bitter fight ahead.

Speaking metaphorically Mr. Jayakar said that they were now in the midstream of their work and there was no question of turning back. He and his colleagues were "marching ahead with closed eyes determined to cross the stream."

The speaker repeated over and over again that he was neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the result of the Conference as he believed that the task was "too big for either optimism or pessimism." In the same breath he added "it lies in our hands and more in our unity."

If India could remain under British rule for 150 years it could wait for a couple of years but he wanteed Britain "to go on with the work and not waste time or rest on their oars."

He made no reference to the Congress but indirectly appealed to it to accept 14 annas in a rupee because Mr. Jayakar in common with a great leader believed in the dictum "Take the 14 annas and fight for the remaining two annas."

JAYAKAR AS PEACE-MAKER.

Mr. B. S. Rangnekar, Secretary of the Association welcoming Mr. Jayakar said that his services as a peacemaker and those in connection with the R. T. C. would be recorded in the future history of India.

Mr. Jayakar said that if he had his own way, he would have advised the organisers to postpone the function till the work of the R. T. C. was over, because such functions would be more fitting when one was "off the saddle." He did not want to make a political speech on the occasion, the reason for his reticence being two fold. The work of the Round Table Conference was felt unfinished. There were many possibilities which might or might not materialise. Some work was undoubtedly done, but a great deal more was to be done. It would depend on the developments and new situations arising, and it was difficult to say whether success would attend their efforts or not. But he added "I am under no delusion and will not take the solace that we have succeeded. Many things are still on the anvil and it is too early to say how they will shape. But I believe that the work lies very much in our hands."

Speaking about the second session of the R. T. C., Mr. Jayakar said there were many favourable as well as unfavourable circumstances, the foremost of which was the presence of Mahatma Gandhi who represented the Congress point of view. The speaker thought it would have been better if Mahatma Gandhi had accepted the offer of Lord Irwin to come to London with the Congress representatives, and it would have meant a tremendous advantage. Inspite of the many differences of opinion, all the nationalist schools worked with great harmony at the Conference and on all important occasions they spoke with one voice. It was natural perhaps for Mahatma Gandhi to present the Congress view in its "naked vitality" and it cannot be denied even by his worse critics that he did so.

Another difficulty in their way was that the communal question was not solved. He did not think it wise or desirable to speak on the subject and to discuss why the attempts failed as he feared it might add to difficulties in India. He therefore contended himself with deploring the fact that communal untly was not achieved. He hoped that fresh efforts would be made in India as they had two months before them to arrive at a solution and every well wisher of India would devoutly hope that those efforts will be crowned with success.

In London there were occasions when they were on the brink of a solution but unfortunately they never got over it. He hoped that the question would be now solved and "once it was solved, no power on earth could resist the demand of India. Once it was solved India's march for freedom would go at a tremendous speed" and he appealed to everyone to make an honest effort towards that end however humble it may be.

LEAGUE OF MINORITIES.

Yet another unfortunate circumstance was the combination of all minorities who between themselves arrived at an agreement and claimed that they represented 45 per cent. of the Indian population. Although people in India might not have attached any significance to it, it got great support in England.

Dealing with the work that will have to be done in India and the inquiry that will have to be carried out Mr. Jayakar hoped that the presence in India of many Muslims who were unfortunately not present in London as also representatives of the depressed classes would help them in the work and it was therefore that most of the delegates including Mahatma Gandhi felt that efforts should now be made in India.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

The speaker then reeferred to the different Committees like the Franchise Committee, the Federal Finance Committee and the Committee to deal with the question of Princes and dilated upon the work that they would have to do.

Proceeding, the speaker said it would be a great help if experienced men like Lord Sankey and even the Premier who had a better understanding of the Indian situation than many Englishmen would be persuaded to come over to India and assist in the work of these Committees. It was only then that the wire-pulling that was sure to manifest itself at Simla and Delhi by the officials would be checked. He did not know if they will come out he and his colleagues had made representation to that effect.

Mr. Jayakar then observed that he was neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the future and the ultimate result of the Conference. He believed that "the cause was too big for optimism or pessimism." There were certain things which they had got to do. One could be neither optimistic nor pessimistic about them. It was one's duty to go on with the work whatever one's personal feeling or sentiment. There could be no stopping in the mid-stream. If one was not optimistic he should not begin the work at all. But once he began it, he could not stop in the mid-stream. He must go on with the work till the end was reached. The stopping could be either before starting the work or after it was completed. He and his colleagues were working with closed eyes and determined to cross the stream.

IMPORTANT STAGE.

Giving a specific instance of how efforts were made impede the progress of work Mr. Jayakar said that for three weeks they were lured with the glittering prize of provincial autonomy. Fortunately all the nationalist sections agreed on rejecting the proposal and declaring that they were not prepared to accept reforms by instalment.

He suspected strongly that an attempt was going to be made to reopen the question of provincial autonomy and to divert their attention from responsibility at the centre.

NO INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

If India could remain under British rule for 150 years it could

(Continued in column 5.)

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